DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1861. NUMBER 307.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
IN THE
CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
One Square, (8 lines space) one insertion, $ 75
One Square, two insertions, 1 00
One Square, three insertions, 1 25
One Square, one week, (6 insertions) 3 00
One Square, two weeks, (12 insertions) 5 00
One Square, three weeks, (18 insertions) 7 00
One Square, one month, (24 insertions) 8 00
Two Squares, one month, (48 insertions) 15 00
Three Squares, one month, (72 insertions) 20 00
Four Squares, one month, (96 insertions) 25 00
Special Notices, (one square) 1 00
Square must be seen at the Counting Room.
All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
All Cash Orders charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
$ .50 per Square for each subsequent month.
$50.00 per Square for one year.

Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1861.

The material for the work (of putting down the rebellion) *is abundant; it only needs the hand of legislation, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency.*—OLD ABE.

THE ANACONDA.

The Anaconda seems to be getting lively. The tail twitched round a day or two ago and knocked over several hundred rebels at Buckannon, in Western Virginia. Another coil "constricted" at Martinsburg and squeezed to suffocation a score or two of secessionists, and causing a stampede of a camp of several thousands. The head of the Boa at Washington is making ready for a spring on the varmints.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The "anaconda" is drawing closer its coils, and by every token we are warned of a movement, next week, which shall clear Northern Virginia of its rebel forces and bring our grand army face to face with Jeff. Davis's horde before Richmond. Gen. Johnston, driven in front by Patterson and pressed on either side by McClellan and Stone, is falling back to the base line of the Southern army, while all the reports we get from Fairfax and Manassas are of preparations to quit, not, however, without contesting the advance of our troops. The movement of regiments across the Potomac, and the increased activity in all the camps, inspire hopes—we think not this time to be disappointed—of an early order to advance.

TROOPS IN CANADA.

The Great Eastern arrived at Farther Point yesterday, bringing three and a half regiments of British troops for the protection of the Canadas. It appears that a discussion has taken place in Parliament on the propriety of this movement at the present juncture in America affairs. We beg the noble lords and right honorable gentlemen to give themselves no uneasiness. The movement is not regarded as good, bad or indifferent on this side of the line. It is not regarded at all. When the armed force in the Canadas is increased to fifty or one hundred thousand men, it may be worth our while to inquire what it is there for. Until then, the case presents no feature which can produce the slightest possible concern among the people of the United States.

CONGRESS.

With the beginning of the present week Congress will have prepared itself for the serious work of the session; and that it will be serious and earnest, and speedily accomplished, without noise or buncombe, the tone of every Washington dispatch testifies. There is poor encouragement for tories. The men who have exhausted the hours of Congress, worn out the patience of the country, badgered members, and bullied unwilling partizans, are there, indeed, but even they are overawed by the grave necessities of the hour. They have brought their compromise wares to a poor market, and probably will not venture even to exhibit their's for sale.

On Saturday the Senate appointed its committees and set some of them at work upon important measures. The House took an early adjournment, to give Speaker Grow time to arrange his committees, which will probably be announced on Monday.

A GRAVE QUESTION.

There is one paragraph in the President's Message which must have arrested the attention of every man who has read it. Speaking of the rebel assault upon Fort Sumter, he says:

> "in this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue of dissolution or blood, and this alternative is directly tendered by these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a Constitutional Republic or Democracy, a government of the people, the *same* people, can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It forces us to the conclusion that no government, too feeble to enforce obedience to its own laws, can long survive. It compels us reluctantly to consider whether the Constitution itself is not too weak to preserve its own existence."

This is certainly a grave question. The response of the people in the negative, is overwhelming. They sincerely believe that a Republican form of Government is strong enough to maintain its existence, and need not be so strong as to encroach on the liberties of the people, and they are demonstrating it in this contest. The President himself testifies to this fact in another part of his Message in this language:

> "The evidence reaching us from the country, leaves no room to doubt that the right material—that is needs only the hand of legislation to give it sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical efficiency. One of the most pressing services of the Government is to avoid waiting troops faster than it can provide for them. In a word, *the people will save the Government if the Government will do its part only indifferently well.*"

COMPROMISE.

"No compromise by public servants could be a cure—not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent that those who can carry an election can deny save the government by giving to the defeated party the offices which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate action. [As a private citizen, the Executive could not have consented that these institutions should perish; much less could he, in his official oath, betrayed such a trust as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink or even count the chances of his own life in what might follow."—*President's Message.*

A stiff Northwestern breeze blows through the President's Message. There is a moral sublimity in the simple utterances quoted above, which has arrested the attention of every person who has read the document. It is difficult to see how the strong, sterling honesty of the sentiment could be better expressed in words, how words could better carry the conviction that the President of the United States is animated with the triple mail of righteousness, justice and truth. Can any one longer doubt that the power does not exist in the world to swerve Abraham Lincoln from the duties which he was elected to perform, and which he promised to execute. "Ever faithful, ever true," is the verdict of the people on their President.

Mathias Point.

It seems that the rebels have strongly fortified themselves at Mathias Point, since the capture of Capt. Ward to dislodge them, and the batteries now command the Potomac. At present, the navigation of that river by our vessels is rendered extra hazardous, if not wholly impossible, and what gives the matter more prominence, is the additional statement that Secretary Cameron, who had been by Hon. Thomas Monroe in company with General Scott, cannot get back that way. If so, he has his own trap. The War Department, from the first, failed to appreciate Captain Ward's idea of the importance of this Point, and even now, Mr. Cameron is absent, we see the spirit manifested in his department will confer with Secretary Welles about getting a force, it is said, "in a few days;" while hoping the rebels may be called by movements elsewhere. The position is Mathias Point is about sixty miles below Washington, and twenty below Aquia Creek. It is a blunt, well wooded, and just the place for concealed or any other batteries. Here, the river makes an abrupt angle here and the channel runs in close to the shore, while on the Maryland side it spreads out broad and shallow. The Point is in fact a peninsula, commanding the river approaches in either directions. Back of it are the entrenchment lines of the enemy around Fredericksburg and along the Rappahannan. Captain Wards, as a shrewd officer, early saw the importance of holding it, and unsupported as he was by troops, he pelted and lost his life in the attempt to establish a foothold there, ere the rebels should have rendered it too late. If their batteries operate upon Mr. Cameron's own transport vessel, what a calamity it would be, surely!

Seizures at Cairo.

Proclamations in Admiralty have issued by D. L. Phillips, U. S. Marshal for Illinois, against certain property seized at Cairo as contraband of war, and requiring parties interested therein to appear before the U. S. Court at Springfield, on the 1st Monday in August, to show cause why the same should not be condemned and sold. The enumeration is:—877 sacks of corn and six carboys of acids, seized from steamer Argonant; three barges and one flatboat of coal, containing 60,500 bushels; and 1,358 barrels of lime, 6 bundles of buggy boxes, 90 bundles of shafts, 1 bundle seat sticks, and 31 boxes buggy spokes.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mr. Forney's Eulogy on Douglas—How the 4th of July was Celebrated—Burning of the New York Regiments—The Rush to the Capital—How the Election of Speaker went—Grow makes a Grand Speech—Some Characters Seen—Only One Man Speaks to Jeff Davis, and Looks like Satan—The Chivalry—Etheridge Whos.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1861.

Somebody must work, while others play, and it is conceded that this fate belongs to the press gang. Well, amid the fire of all kinds of guns, from the cracker to the Dahlgren; and amid the whole hum and buzz of this city, twice or three times full, I set me down to my letter.

Last evening the classic halls of the Smithsonian Institute early resounded to the tread of some five hundred mailed heels, reckoning two for one man, and half that number of light fantastic toes, as the gentler sex tripped along, with their *beaux*, to see and hear Mr. Forney. It was well that the eulogy of Mr. Douglas should be pronounced in that noble institution, of which he was a faithful guardian for many years.

The stage was filled by a score of the magnates and magi; among whom were Secretary Cameron and Fred Douglas, colored gentleman, the latter acting as Chairman, and delivering himself, most abominably, of a very well conceived little speech. This Hall is a model, for two things—it is well ventilated, and has good acoustic proportions, I judge, as every word was distinctly heard, and there seemed no evil genius or echo to answer back, as in many halls, of much less space by a number often.

Mr. Forney is a fine-looking, gentlemanly man, younger than forty, to appearance, and stood firm and erect during the whole proceedings, graceful, with the exception of three distinct dippings or tip ups, as he was passing from his seat to the stage, to which he added his huge manuscript. I was glad he had every word written, for I am quite a convert to the idea that during a long and able speech, as there is to a motion, till it is reduced to writing.

He entered upon his eulogy as one who does a sad or offering, and gave evidence through out, of a high appreciation of all of Mr. Douglas's salient points; and who had a broad mantle of charity for his failings, as broad indeed, that he made no allusion to any defects or errors in his subject. This was well enough, as it was pressed to the very point of utter. His political sins were pretty thoroughly canvassed as well as discussed, while he was living. Mr. Forney was not sparing in denunciation of the traitorous Buchanan, and most injured by—the traitorous bearing of the South, which he had loved, not wisely but too well; and for Buchanan, that of Douglas was much love or labor lost. Mr. Douglas, he thought, laid the foundation for his death, in his canvass of the South, when he went with every one door—great talents, especially in debate; declared that in his last speech in the Senate, he "pulverized Breckinridge; gave a hearty and warm heart for his friend and a forgiving one to his foes; and thought he possessed not a little of literary finish and love of the poets. He closed with a fine quotation from Walter Scott, so beautiful that he established for himself not a little reputation for the love of the same.

One thing is to be observed, that in the large list of Vice Presidents for the Douglas Association, none were named for the Southern States. Alas! for all the ever-zealous love of Mr. Douglas for the South, that now none are named to do him reverence; and probably not a dime will be given by them for his monument or for his most worthy widow.

At 8 o'clock this morning, the regiments from New York that are quartered in and near the city, might be seen, with proud step, sweeping through all our avenues to the grand review of the Empire State troops by the President's. The hands of all were merry gloved; the Germans and Garibaldi Guard were decked with their never-to-be-forgotten red hats or caps; and the whole city was mounted, and horses caparisoned in good style. New Yorkers were in ecstacies, and the 25 regiments that shall be soon brought to both the Speaker and the Clerk. Forney is a splendid Clerk, and his defeat now is not his fault, but his fate. When Grow was in, it was evident that it would elect Etheridge of Tennessee, a worthy man for the place.

It was to be noticed, that though the Republican party has nobly responded to the call that had against Douglas, and have hung their choicest garlands on his tomb, that that little knot of the old partizans of Douglas elected Glenn, Voulke, Logan, Richardson, and, meanest of all, Vallandigham, were bent on all the mischief they could do in the organization of the House. They must have been a grateful sight to the ex Vice President of Kentucky, who was present; for "when the sons of God came together, Satan came also among them." There he sat, the dark, iron-masked man, glum and gloomy, not a man for an hour coming near him, nor speaking to him, one single exception, when a man spoke to him, I thought, for very pity. Not even the clique of men above named, did him any honor. He was locked with a sardonic gaze at the sinister course the book. How he was treated in the Senate, which soon adjourned, I do not know, but in the House it was a salutary Coventry for him, that the time for shaking hands with traitors is over and gone with all true men.

The new Senator from Illinois, with his colleague, was closed about among the members, and was well received. Mr. Arnold was cordially greeted on all hands. There were such men as David Dudley Field, Henry S. Lane and W. C. Rives on the outskirts of the crowd, and many a man of mark whom I cannot name, seen here and there and every where. Any one can see that there is an earnestness in the very first blush of this Congress, which augurs well for the object that has summoned it, and when Mr. Grow said, *"not a foot of the old soil of this country would ever be relinquished to treason till it was disputed every inch, and then baptized in the blood of freemen,"* the loud and irrestible outburst of applause which followed, showed the temper of the Congress and the crowd.

J. W. F.

Washington Items.

[Special Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 5.

TRIPPER OF THE TIMES.

A scene at Willard's Hotel, after dinner today, illustrates the temper of the times. The Major of a New York regiment was expressing his views against compromise as those of Democrat brought and through, but a Union man to the hilt, when some one touched his elbow and said, "Hush, Ben Wood is here." "Ben Wood and his brother Fernando," shouted the Major, "are traitors and copperheads. Fernando's mouthpiece, Ben, is a gambler, and a traitor in order to help on his gambling. He opens his traitor's lying mouth in Congress for compromise, the stage of the chamber will be crimsoned with blood."

Ben, who was pallid and almost beside himself with fear, at length stammered out, in a tone not heard by the Major, "You're a liar," and was presently hurried away by his friends. To a feeling of the throng, in which were Democrats, as well as Republican members, was strongly on the side of the Major and applied Wood.

THE ROAD TO MANASSAS JUNCTION.

The rebels are still doing their wisest to impede our advances upon Manassas Junction. The last report is that they are shoveling dirt upon the railroad track, beyond Springfield station. It is said that 1,200 negroes, with a few white overseers, are now at work there, and at work in this way. Beauregard apparently generalizes from Brigadier Schenck, to the conclusion that troops always prefer to march in railroad cars.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The bill for the organization of a National Guard, which Senator Wilson will introduce, provides for the enrollment of 240,000 men, between 21 and 35 years of age, to be divided into two hundred regiments of twelve companies each, to be armed by the States. They are to serve two years, and are to be divided into two classes, according to their representation in Congress. After six years service, those who enlist are entitled to an honorable discharge, and to exemption from service on the jury. Eighty thousand are to be enrolled the first year, and the succeeding years next week. The rebels have planted batteries at Harfair and Manassas Junction, ten guns each, to prevent an advance; but it will avail them nothing. When the grand army moves the rebels will not stop in their retreat short of Richmond. Our boys are in fine spirits for the fray, and are only solicitous that Gen. Scott move soon and in force. All are confident of victory.

Secretary Cameron remains back from Washington via Baltimore. He probably appreciates the value of Mathias Point, now that the rebels have established themselves there. The Potomac is closed up.

Judge Johnson of Missouri, the new Senator from that State, appeared to-day, to the surprise of almost everybody, and took the oath! He looked sheepish, like a man swearing to a lie; and it is more than probable, if there be any truth in rumor, that he was not to be gained, he would not have graced the Senate chamber by his august presence. He has confidence in, and bears allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, for just about the sum now due him.

Mr. Breckinridge has been thrown out of the Military Committee, to which he was named, at the executive session in March, because his loyalty is suspected. He is not upon any committee, and the late Vice President looks and acts like a cat in a strange garret. It is said he will not remain here long. The position is too uncomfortable.

The Northern Democrats of the House without oppose the war policy of the Administration. They appreciate too well the fatal result to themselves, in the present aroused temper of the people, should they commit any actions folly. John Logan fails in, quits his 4 dirty war speech, and wants a regiment.

Capitalists say money can be got to any desired amount for the prosecution of the war to a final issue. They do not dread "four hundred millions" for a sharp campaign half as much as a weak and undecided handling of the rebels. Capital is overwhelmingly on the side of vigor, regardless of expense.

No more regiments will be accepted until Congress has passed a bill (now in the hands of committees) authorizing an extraordinary force with liberal appropriations for pay and outfit.

Congress will get fairly to work on Monday. Every one anticipates a short session. The Senate will thoroughly overhaul the military nominations, and the questionable ones will be rejected without fear or favoritism.

There is shockingly bad management in the army or elsewhere. Pennsylvania has everything. That eminent patriot, Thurlow Weed, is omnipotent in this Department, helping to arrange the big things. The office ought to be, and will be, weeded out.

The Fire Zouave who was killed last night came to his death in a bawdy house. Some of his comrades, in order to revenge his death, set fire to the house to-day, fought off the police, and would not let the regular firemen come in to put out the conflagration. It is believed that Gen. Scott will take a hand in the affair when he gets back.

Gen. Mansfield called out a body of cavalry and infantry to put down the riot, and there was a sharp fray. None were killed. The affair has created great talk.

The President's Message is regarded as a document of rare and unqualified merit. Its argument and conclusions meet a hearty assent. The popular heart of the country will respond to the message with even a greater outpouring of men and money and blessings than the document itself predicted. No one hesitates to adopt the President's war policy as the true and only course. No member of the Cabinet saw the message before its delivery. It is Mr. Lincoln's work in every line and word.

There is great anxiety to hear from Patterson and McClellan, who are driving Johnston and all his rebels out of Northern Virginia to make a clean field for our advance movement.

All is quiet at Baltimore and in those portions of Virginia which we now hold.

BATTERY AT CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 6, 1861.

Word has been received from Washington, by Capt. Pitcher, that the Artillery Companies of this Brigade will be accepted for the war or three years, as they may elect; and under their present organization.

The steamer W. H. Brown went down the river this afternoon on a scouting expedition, but after a trip of some 30 miles, returned without having made any discoveries.

The work of reorganizing goes bravely on. A majority of the men now here will probably re-muster.

No news from below. All quiet.

CAIRO, Ill., July 6.—Capt. Pitcher has informed the flight artillery companies attached to this Brigade, that they will be received for the war or for three years, as they may prefer, and that their present organization will not be changed.

The Government boat "W. H. B." General Prentiss aboard, has an excursion down the Mississippi River as far as Norfolk, Ky., this afternoon. The result of the expedition has not yet transpired.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Military Preparations—A Skirmish.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Col. Baker's regiment of returned Californians arrived from Baltimore this morning, and have encamped this side of Hampton Creek. Col. Baker, it will be remembered, would be made a Brigadier General. Col. Duryea was yesterday promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, to command the Camp Hamilton Brigade. Col. Pierce commands the Massachusetts regiments in Hampton village.

Gen. Butler yesterday made a stirring speech to our troops at Camp Hamilton.

The Monticello made a reconnoissance up James River this morning. Five miles from Newport News she discovered a rebel force of about 700 on the shore. She opened a brisk fire upon them, and eight companies were said to have been landed.

The obnoxious flag of truce is down again from Norfolk, accompanied by a tug carrying a British flag. The British Consul at Norfolk, a noted secessionist, is on board, and persists in his effort to visit Baltimore.

At 5 o'clock this morning 28 of Hawkins' Zouaves encountered a rebel force, supposed to number about 150, including 18 cavalry and some field pieces, seven miles from Newport News. It is reported that three of the rebels were shot, and also six of Hawkins' Zouaves. The latter sent for reinforcements, and five companies were sent to sustain them.

THE LATEST NEWS.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.

Preparations for an Advance.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE CAMPS.

"Forward to Richmond" Next Week.

Congress Laying Out Its Work.

A Short Session and Decisive Results.

POOR ENCOURAGEMENT FOR TORIES

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

The Traitors in Missouri.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN CANADA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1861.

There is the greatest activity among military men, and especially along the lines of our camps in Virginia, preparing for an advance. Eight thousand rifles have been distributed among picked regiments. All the regiments are being supplied with ammunition, wagons and ambulances. The commissaries are particularly busy. Everybody is waiting for the order to move, and it cannot, from present appearances, be a long time hence. Eight batteries of six guns each will accompany the army. Two new regiments arrived yesterday. Four have crossed the river. There are now thirty regiments on the other side. Depend upon it we shall have a fighting crowd next week. The rebels have planted batteries at Harfair and Manassas Junction, ten guns each, to prevent an advance; but it will avail them nothing. When the grand army moves the rebels will not stop in their retreat short of Richmond. Our boys are in fine spirits for the fray, and are only solicitous that Gen. Scott move soon and in force. All are confident of victory.

Secretary Cameron remains back from Washington via Baltimore. He probably appreciates the value of Mathias Point, now that the rebels have established themselves there. The Potomac is closed up.

Judge Johnson of Missouri, the new Senator from that State, appeared to-day, to the surprise of almost everybody, and took the oath! He looked sheepish, like a man swearing to a lie; and it is more than probable, if there be any truth in rumor, that he was not to be gained, he would not have graced the Senate chamber by his august presence. He has confidence in, and bears allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, for just about the sum now due him.

Mr. Breckinridge has been thrown out of the Military Committee, to which he was named, at the executive session in March, because his loyalty is suspected. He is not upon any committee, and the late Vice President looks and acts like a cat in a strange garret. It is said he will not remain here long. The position is too uncomfortable.

The Northern Democrats of the House without oppose the war policy of the Administration. They appreciate too well the fatal result to themselves, in the present aroused temper of the people, should they commit any actions folly. John Logan fails in, quits his 4 dirty war speech, and wants a regiment.

Capitalists say money can be got to any desired amount for the prosecution of the war to a final issue. They do not dread "four hundred millions" for a sharp campaign half as much as a weak and undecided handling of the rebels. Capital is overwhelmingly on the side of vigor, regardless of expense.

No more regiments will be accepted until Congress has passed a bill (now in the hands of committees) authorizing an extraordinary force with liberal appropriations for pay and outfit.

Congress will get fairly to work on Monday. Every one anticipates a short session. The Senate will thoroughly overhaul the military nominations, and the questionable ones will be rejected without fear or favoritism.

There is shockingly bad management in the army or elsewhere. Pennsylvania has everything. That eminent patriot, Thurlow Weed, is omnipotent in this Department, helping to arrange the big things. The office ought to be, and will be, weeded out.

The Fire Zouave who was killed last night came to his death in a bawdy house. Some of his comrades, in order to revenge his death, set fire to the house to-day, fought off the police, and would not let the regular firemen come in to put out the conflagration. It is believed that Gen. Scott will take a hand in the affair when he gets back.

Gen. Mansfield called out a body of cavalry and infantry to put down the riot, and there was a sharp fray. None were killed. The affair has created great talk.

The President's Message is regarded as a document of rare and unqualified merit. Its argument and conclusions meet a hearty assent. The popular heart of the country will respond to the message with even a greater outpouring of men and money and blessings than the document itself predicted. No one hesitates to adopt the President's war policy as the true and only course. No member of the Cabinet saw the message before its delivery. It is Mr. Lincoln's work in every line and word.

There is great anxiety to hear from Patterson and McClellan, who are driving Johnston and all his rebels out of Northern Virginia to make a clean field for our advance movement.

All is quiet at Baltimore and in those portions of Virginia which we now hold.

MATTERS AT CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 6, 1861.

Word has been received from Washington, by Capt. Pitcher, that the Artillery Companies of this Brigade will be accepted for the war or three years, as they may elect; and under their present organization.

The steamer W. H. Brown went down the river this afternoon on a scouting expedition, but after a trip of some 30 miles, returned without having made any discoveries.

The work of reorganizing goes bravely on. A majority of the men now here will probably re-muster.

No news from below. All quiet.

CAIRO, Ill., July 6.—Capt. Pitcher has informed the flight artillery companies attached to this Brigade, that they will be received for the war or for three years, as they may prefer, and that their present organization will not be changed.

The Government boat "W. H. B." General Prentiss aboard, has an excursion down the Mississippi River as far as Norfolk, Ky., this afternoon. The result of the expedition has not yet transpired.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Military Preparations—A Skirmish.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Col. Baker's regiment of returned Californians arrived from Baltimore this morning, and have encamped this side of Hampton Creek. Col. Baker, it will be remembered, would be made a Brigadier General. Col. Duryea was yesterday promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, to command the Camp Hamilton Brigade. Col. Pierce commands the Massachusetts regiments in Hampton village.

Gen. Butler yesterday made a stirring speech to our troops at Camp Hamilton.

The Monticello made a reconnoissance up James River this morning. Five miles from Newport News she discovered a rebel force of about 700 on the shore. She opened a brisk fire upon them, and eight companies were said to have been landed.

The obnoxious flag of truce is down again from Norfolk, accompanied by a tug carrying a British flag. The British Consul at Norfolk, a noted secessionist, is on board, and persists in his effort to visit Baltimore.

At 5 o'clock this morning 28 of Hawkins' Zouaves encountered a rebel force, supposed to number about 150, including 18 cavalry and some field pieces, seven miles from Newport News. It is reported that three of the rebels were shot, and also six of Hawkins' Zouaves. The latter sent for reinforcements, and five companies were sent to sustain them.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS—SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. HALE of N. H., a ballot was had for the printer, and Cornelius Wendell was declared elected, receiving 31 votes, resulting:—Isaac Bassett, 20; Charles Jones, 3; scattering 2; and Mr. Bassett was declared elected.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. presented the several bills of which he gave notice Saturday.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa moved that the bill to promote the efficiency of the army be referred to a special committee of nine.

Pending action on the motion, the Vice President announced the standing committee as follows:—

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Collamer, Doolittle, Grimes, Brown, Trumbull, Pomeroy, King.

Military Affairs and Militia—Messrs. Wilson, King, Baker, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Hicks, Latham.

Finance—Messrs. Fessenden, Simmons, Sherman, Howe, Morrill, Pearce, Wright, Hemphill.

Commerce—Messrs. Hale, Fessenden, Wilson, Sherman, Thomson, Nicholson, Mallory.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, King, Grimes, Wilkinson, Hale, Nesmith.

Manufactures—Messrs. Morrill, Martin, Bingham, Clark, Pomeroy, Anthony, Pitt, Howard.

On Claims—Messrs. Foot, Wade, Ten Eyck, Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Polk, Harlan.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Collamer, Dixon, Wade, Simmons, Carlile, Harlan, Nesmith.

Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Simmons, Sumner, Cowan, Thomson, Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Foote, Hicks, Chandler, Bingham, Lane of Ind., Morrill and Latham.

Territories—Messrs. Wade, Wilkinson, Baker, Hale, Browning, Johnson of Tenn., and Bragg.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Lane of Ind., Morrill and Latham.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Harlan and Powell.

After discussion, Mr. GRIMES's motion was adopted, and the bill therein named was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Hale, Latham, Sherman, Powell, Cowan, King, Kennedy and Howe.

The other bills proposed by Mr. WILSON were referred to the military committee.

Mr. POLK of Mo. presented the credentials of Waldo P. Johnson as Senator from Missouri, who appeared and took the oath.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. WRIGHT of Pa. announced the death of George W. Scranton, member elect (to whose seat Mr. W. was elected), and the usual resolutions of regret were adopted.

Adjourned.

THE EXPEDITION FROM QUINCY.

Ex-Senator Green Captured.

QUINCY, Ill., July 6.—The steamer Black Hawk, with over 900 men from the Missouri, early Friday morning, carrying a portion of Col. Palmer's Regiment, has returned, bringing with them many interesting particulars from the new "scene of war."

Capt. Howell was shot on Thursday by Boward, hotel-keeper, with a sling, which struck him in the breast, causing a fatal wound. Ex-Senator Green persuaded the German Home Guard, who had surrounded the house to prevent the escape of the murderer, to give him up to a constable to take him to the county jail at Monticello, his intention being to take him from there by a mob, after what is asserted, but were met by the Union company from Lagrange, who had somehow learned what Green intended, and rescued the prisoner, taken from the constable and returned to Canton. Senator Green fled, and although hotly pursued, succeeded in leaving his horse and riding in the woods.

The Lagrange Company arrived at Union, just as the Black Hawk landed with part of the 16th Regiment, delivered the prisoner to Col. Palmer for safe-keeping.

The troops procured horses from livery stables and farmers, and started immediately in pursuit of Green and other Secessionists.

R. D. Grant, Master-mechanic of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, having learned that there was a rebel flag concealed in a certain house, although unarmed, went in and demanded it by authority of the United States. There were two rebels in the room, but they gave it up.

Two companies more of Colonel Palmer's regiment started for Canton last night at eight o'clock.

Gov. Wood and Gen. Mather returned this morning and left for Springfield.

A party of about twenty troops, headed by Governor Wood, who were in pursuit of Jim Green, came on Chubb's farm yesterday evening, having captured him about fifty miles on the road towards Monticello, to which place he was making as good time as horse flesh and the state of his Missouri roads would permit.

The report telegraphed yesterday that Green had escaped, is therefore incorrect. He had either regained his horse or "borrowed" one on the way. When last seen he came up with him, they were on the full run, and fired shots at the fugitive. His horse threw him off, and he was taken without trouble and brought back to Canton and placed in the Court House building, which Col. Palmer is using as barracks for the present.

Military Movements Around Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The 32th (Brooklyn) Regiment has received orders to occupy all the entrenchments on the Potomac, except those of Alexandria, where they propose holding them having orders to move forward.

We have further evidence that a forward movement into Virginia is about to take place. On Sunday or Monday next, the 4th Pa. Federal possession, and by a week from that day our troops will encamp at Manassas. It is believed here that the rebels will make any stand at Manassas Junction.

Colt received an order to-day from the War Department for 20,000 revolvers.

Col. Blenker's regiment of German Rifles will form the advance of skirmishers—a general movement is for next week in the direction of the army. The general impression is that Jeff. Davis will call on their passage with an idle delay as possible.

The reserve in the New York *Post* says, it is reported in Washington that Secretary Cameron is preparing a plan of compromise to be presented to Congress. It is, however, quite certain that no compromise measure would receive 20 votes in the House, even if it were received at all.

Senator Chandler's bill to confiscate the property of rebel officers is a bomb-shell in the ranks of the enemy.

Senator Wilson has added a section to his bill for appointing Brigadier Generals. It authorizes the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant and Quarter-Master of each regiment to recommend three officers for Brigadiers under their command. The number of the regiment and companies with the name of the writer must be superscribed on each letter.

From Louisville and the South.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—Notwithstanding the stoppage of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the American Letter Express Company continues to receive and forward mail matter, via Clarksville, regularly, and travel North and South continues by the same route. Unreliable rumors are prevalent of apprehended danger from Tennessee, in reference to the stoppage of the first named road.

A special dispatch to the Nashville *Union* of the 5th, from Richmond, reports Pemberton's loss in the skirmish with Col. Jackson at 80. Jackson's force were 500, whereof six were killed and twenty wounded.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 3d inst. says there are 5,000 Federal troops on Santa Rosa Island.

The *Tuscaloosa* says the Confederate ship of war "Sumpter" ran the blockade, on Saturday, jostling to sea. She has a crew of 65 men and 20 marines.

The following is in Southern papers of the 4th: "New Orleans, 3d.—The enemy has seized large iron instruments at Pass a La Outre. A United States steamer left yesterday.

A collision of trains occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Trenton, Tenn., whereby two soldiers were killed and 23 badly wounded.

Reliable information from Camp Trousdale, Tenn., says the measles and small-pox are prevalent among the soldiers. Every train specimens of both are taken possible, especially from a train without a corpse or two. An eye witness informs us that on the 4th inst., the 11 o'clock morning train from Louisville, was stopped at Richland, Tennessee, ostensibly to await an up train. The train was then ordered to Camp Trousdale, and there a file of soldiers under Major Howard surrounded the train, with loaded arms, setting three or four men upon the locomotive and these into each passenger car, instructed to shoot the engineer or anybody who opposed them. Further on, at Fountainhead, Tennessee, the up train was met, and both trains, together with a freight train, were sent back to Nashville.

The Hall of Infamy.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Capt. John McNeil, of the 19th Infantry, having, while in command of Fort Laramie, given satisfactory evidence of his disloyalty to the Government, the President directs his name to be stricken from the roll of the army.

The President directs that the name of Assistant Surgeon Lafayette Gould, of the Medical Staff, to be stricken from the roll, for failing to renew his oath of allegiance.

The Reported Victory at Hoath tunnel.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Mr. Carlisle, in the House, received a dispatch from Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, to-day, announcing the two Ohio Regiments had surprised a force of rebels at Buckannon, Virginia, capturing 400, killing 30, and seizing 300 horses.

Our Blockade will be Respected.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—On good authority, advices from our Ministers at London and Paris give the most complete assurances that England and France will fully respect our blockade, cotton or no cotton.

All the News from Clark Jackson.

LEAVENWORTH, July 6.—We are under obligations to the editor of the Fort Scott *Democrat* for the following items in regard to movements in southwestern Missouri, under date of June 29th. He says Gov. Jackson's Secretary has called a session of the Missouri Legislature to meet at Sarcoxie, seventy miles southeast of Fort Scott, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession. The rebels in western Missouri were concentrating at at that point. Fugitives from Jasper county were hourly arriving at Fort Scott, and report a terrible state of affairs in that section. It is reported that Wilson, Dr. Chase and other leading Union men had been hung. In some cases escaping fugitives had been followed into Kansas by Secessionists. Montgomery, with 400 men, entered Missouri on the morning of the 27th, but his object had not transpired.

Further Discovries in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 6.—Four kegs and two boxes of powder were found secreted in the Western Police station to-day. A small number of arms were also found.

The Kentucky Election.

The following official returns of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Ninth Congressional Districts of Kentucky, have not before published:

First District—Burnett (Secession), 8,068; Trimble (Union), 6,823. Burnett's majority, 1,703.

Second District—Jackson (Union), 9,371; Branch (Secession), 8,326. Jackson's majority, 1,045.

Third District—Grider (Union), 10,202; Lewis (Secession), 3,113. Grider's majority, 7,379.

Fourth District—Harding (Union), 10,344; Talbot (Secession), 2,649. Harding's majority, 7,695.

Ninth District—Wadsworth (Union) 12,220; Williams (Secession), 3,720. Wadsworth's majority, 8,510.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—I want to buy for cash, a Dwelling House, to move on a lot near Bissell Place. 1253 N. HALSTED street. 1pt*

TO RENT AND THE FURNITURE FOR SALE—A New two story, Assembly Basement, Brick House, containing all the modern improvements, and supplied with gas and water, with a Stable, in a pleasant and very conveniently located, in a good neighborhood, on Ohio Street. Also, a Grocery Store and Post Office Box 1143, giving name and address. 1pt&1w

TO RENT, WITHOUT BOARD, A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, Well furnished, in a private residence on Washington street. Will be let to two gentlemen who can furnish good reference. Address "A. P. C." P. O. Box 7641, city. 1pt*

TO SPECULATORS.—For sale, Lot 15, (on by 132 feet), in Block 34, School Section Addition, on Ogden Avenue, for $1,000. Also, Lot 1, (on by 132 feet), on the East side of Ogden Avenue, and the West side of Loomis street, for $1,000. Apply to A. GLOSWEILER.

TO MILLERS.—Wanted to purchase, Bolting Cloth, not much used, of No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196,

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1861.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT.

While we share in the general impatience to see the grand army of the Union in motion towards Richmond, we deeply regret that any—the least—imputation should have been breathed in any quarter on the loyalty of WINFIELD SCOTT. Not only is there no evidence to sustain such a charge, but there are a hundred reasons for believing him to be as patriotic at heart as he has ever shown himself to be able, skillful and vigorous on the field. With a reputation equal to that of Wellington, with a military command far more extensive than Washington ever held, with interests in his hands more important than were confided to either Wellington or Washington—can it be believed that the Lieutenant-General is disloyal to the country which has honored him, and to the flag which he has followed ever since he has worn a beard? If there be one man whom Jeff. Davis has bitterly hated and shamefully persecuted, it is Winfield Scott. Is it possible that our General-in-Chief can now betray the Republic into the hands of one who is not only a traitor to the country but his own implacable personal foe? It is not to be supposed that a feeling of animosity towards the traitor-in chief at Richmond, has anything to do with Gen. Scott's hatred against secession, but if he were of so base a spirit as to allow treason a place in his own heart, it is plain that he would have an abundance of selfish reasons for combatting a government whose success would not only be his own ruin, but the elevation of his worst enemy.

No; the Lieutenant-General is not, can not be disloyal. Whether he shall now sustain the well earned renown which encircles his brow and go down gently to posterity as the chieftain who never made a countermarch nor lost a battle, is still to be seen. He has more at stake than any other. While others can lose only a country, he can lose both a country and world-wide fame—a fame which makes him the equal of Marlborough, of whom English history boasts as the General who never experienced the sensation of a reverse.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BOOK.

It would seem impossible that a Frenchman should instruct the American people upon the causes that have produced our national crisis, and our duties growing out of it, but the new century that gave us DeTocqueville *has* added another name, perhaps to be even greater than his. Just now a work by Count Agenor de Gasparin, in its English translation, is attracting marked attention. As an exhaustive discussion of the causes which have led to the great uprising in the Northern States, the nature of this crisis in our history, and its probable issues, it is the fullest and most complete work that has emanated from any author. What renders it still more remarkable is the fact that it was written as long ago as February, by a foreigner who had never set foot in the United States; and whose only guides were the partizan newspapers of the day, analyzed and judged in the light of our history by a man of enlarged philanthropy. He has certainly done his work well. Two dats, *the election of Mr. Lincoln*, and *the secession of seven States*, seem to have served him well for the basis of a most remarkable *reasoning out* of what the author deems to be inevitable results. The position in which the election of Mr. Lincoln placed the entire country; the position in which the secession of seven States placed those States, the Northern States, and the border States; the unavoidable measures and consequences which *must* result; the probable attempts at compromise; their failures; the difficulties which would attend the efforts of the new Administration to bring the Government and the country out of the "Slough of Despond;" the inevitable collision between the North and the South on the field of the border States—all these things and many more are discussed almost as if they were things of the *past*, rather than as things of the *future*, when Count Gasparin wrote his book. He predicts the complete triumph of the North and the hemming in of the Southern Confederacy within such limits as shall necessarily bring about its extinction. After this the way will be opened for the emancipation of the slaves; and the author believes that it will be perfectly possible for the white and the colored population to exist on the same soil peacefully and without amalgamation.

In nine chapters he discusses, in a manner clear and concise, yet full and comprehensive, the following topics, namely: American slavery; Whither the Nation was drifting before the election of Mr. Lincoln; What the election of Mr. Lincoln signifies; What we are to think of the United States; The Churches and Slavery; The Gospel and Slavery; The Present Crisis; Probable Consequences of the Crisis; Co-existence of the two Races after Emancipation; The Present Crisis will Regenerate the Institutions of the United States. All these are treated, not only with great ability, but with a charity and kindness equal to that ability. And more. The writer takes a hopeful view of this struggle. He sees the hand of God in all. He is a Christian man, and speaks as none but a man of faith can do. He has full confidence that the present crisis will regenerate the institutions of our country, and that it will come forth greater and stronger than before. "Perhaps it enters into the plans of God that the United States should endure for a time some diminution of their greatness; let them be sure, notwithstanding, that their flag will be neither less respected nor less glorious, if it shall thus lose a few of its stars. Those which it loses *will reappear on it some day*, and how many others, meanwhile, will come to increase the Federal constellation!"

The author seems to have appreciated, long in advance of our own people, the position into which the border slave States were silently drifting. The following on their "letting alone" policy, as also his conclusions on the prospects of the South, are excellent:

"In Virginia, in Kentucky, in Missouri, in Delaware, &c., the Slavery party has been continually gaining ground: and the votes received in the slave States by Mr. Lincoln prove it a very great mistake to suppose that feeling above to be the condition of opinion. Would to God that slavery had not been set alone when the republic of the United States was founded! Then abolition was rare, and the storms were few in number, and no really formidable antagonism was in play. Unhappily, false prudence stands itself in the way of courage, and will keep silence, and not to deprive the South of the honor of a voluntary emancipation—for fine, to reserve the question for false fortune. The future has been under the weight of a dark shadow continued to increase while years, thinking to letting it alone. A little more letting alone, and the weight would have crushed America. It was time to act.

"There is a word that I see written in large letters everywhere in the projects of the South—yes, the word *contestation*! It is to be read there in every line. The first successes of the South are a catastrophe, the greatness of the South will be a catastrophe, if the Southern realizes its part, and the slightest hope towards which it is rushing, the catastrophe will acquire unheard of proportions. It will be a lie. Damage dazzled to the south power."

Again, he observes:

"On the day of the election of Mr. Lincoln we all learned that the United States had ceased to exist, and that a new country was born. Great news and that unheard of! Did you ever ask yourself how much was the missing love on earth which such a prodigy should engender? If 10 years ago, and it will live. Look at the calm and confident air of the North, and compare it with the noisy violence of the South. The North is sure of itself—it is sure of itself that it does not deign either to become angered or to hasten; it feels carries the lot to extremities. It has the air of a country which may mark the first of great successes which may mark the first of efforts of the South, the finest days of glory are there. Let the South take care! To have against it both right and might is twice as much as to be supported by them. The North is sure of it. Barbarous because it was awaiting Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Lincoln came. The North still has patience, but will end by falling into line, and the period of struggle will begin. Be sure of need. The issue of this struggle can scarcely be doubtful. The stakes will not be equal. I cannot help believing that before that the interests of the North will be ever much more complete than we imagine to-day."

These prophetic words were uttered before the attack on Fort Sumter. He continues, in another place:

"The South combined. 'Secure the extension of slavery, and part of the United States!' If the United States had perished, there would not have been pandemic enough for those who had committed such a crime. The United States will not perish; but they will long remember with confidence what they owe to the accessories of the crime."

1850. When the hour of emancipation shall have struck, and it will strike some day, the continuation of 1850 will not probably exist in the statute book of humanity; they have just given a specimen of it in cannon balls."

But who is Count Gasparin? Under Louis Phillippi he was for a time Minister of the Interior, and was private Secretary to the illustrious Guizot. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies he distinguished himself by his eloquent advocacy of religious toleration, the protection of Protestantism, and the emancipation of the slaves in the French colonies. But on the downfall of the Orleans dynasty he withdrew into Switzerland and has not re-entered public life. Such is the man who now gives us the result of his observations on our present condition and prospects, and we may derive much benefit from a consideration of them. "The Uprising of a Great People" is an event in the literary as well as in the political world.

LINCOLN ON THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

The President's message is unmistakably the production of the man whose name is appended to the document. No Secretary can lay claim to the composition. Mr. Lincoln's peculiar style is observable in every paragraph. He has a faculty of presenting an idea in a way which arrests the attention and carries conviction into the mind of the reader, and makes him wonder why he had not seen the matter in the same light before.

The attentive reader must have been struck with the clear and forcible manner in which the President handles the pretended right of Secession, and scatters to the winds the Southern "assumption that "there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to each State of our Union." Where do States get their sovereignty?" "No one of them." says the President, "ever was a State out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British dependence, and the new ones come into the Union directly from a condition of dependence." He adds: "The new ones only were designated States on coming into the Union, while that name was only first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the United Colonies were declared free and independent States, but even then the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another, of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual action before, at the time, and afterwards, abundantly show."

"The States have their status in the Union and *they have no other legal status*. If they break from this, they only do so against law by revolution. The Union, and the constitution, are purely perpetual, confirmed their independence and their liberty. By conquest or purchase the Union gave each of them whatever of independence and liberty it has. *The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact created them as States.* Whatever concerns the whole, should be confined to the whole General Government, while, whatever concerns the State should be left exclusively to the State. States have the powers and rights reserved to them by the National Constitution, but among these surely are not included a power to destroy the Government itself.

Passing from the direct and historical argument, the President next reminds the seceded States that the Union holds certain mortgages, and liens on them for money borrowed and expended on their account. He concludes his view of the right of Secession by this clincher:

"The seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession. They have assumed to make a national constitution of their own, in which of necessity, they have either discarded or retained the right of secession as they hold it to exist. If they have discarded it, they thereby admit that on principle it ought not to exist in ours. If they have retained it by their construction of ours. It shows that to be consistent they must secede from one another when they shall find it the easiest way of settling the difficulty or effecting any other selfish or unjust object.

"The principle itself is one of disintegration and on which no Government can endure. If all the States save one should affect the power to drive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of the seceded politicians would at once deny the power and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon them. But suppose they do precisely the same act, instead of being called driving one out, should be called the "seceding" of the others from the one, it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do, unless, indeed, they make the point that the one, *because it is a minority*, may rightfully do that which the others, because they are the majority, may not rightfully do."

We must call the reader's attention to one more extract from the Message:

"This is essentially a people's contest on the side of the Union. It is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of Government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuits, and to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life. Yielding to partial (perhaps temporary) departures from necessity. This is the leading object of that form of government for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that while in the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with the offices have resigned and proved false to the hand that pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Transcript* says Elisha V. Ashton, formerly of Boston, but now residing in London, has placed in the hands of Charles P. Curtis & Son, the sum of $3 000, to be appropriated to the support of the Government of his native country, with directions as to the objects to which the money is to be applied. Among the directions is one to place $500 at the service of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, to be expended in behalf of the families of poor soldiers.

—The Boston *Courier* says Brigadier General E. W. Pierce will return to Freetown about the 15th inst. He was appointed to serve out the unexpired portion of the commission of General Butler, which was a three months' service. It is not likely that the State will again send him to the field.

—Walter W. Murphy, Esq., of Jonesville, Mich., has been appointed Consul to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in the place of Rufus Hosmer, who received the appointment, but died previous to entering upon his duties. Mr. Murphy is an intelligent, active, energetic man, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the responsible position to which he has been appointed.

—One of Ellsworth's Zouaves is a prisoner at Richmond—probably one of the men captured near Alexandria. He carries himself very bravely, and boast that General Scott will soon be in Richmond. This statement seems to have provoked great resentment on the part of the rebels.

—W. H. Hurlbut, late of the New York *Times*, who was captured as a spy and taken to Richmond, has been brought out of jail by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*.

—The wife of the Virginia rebel Lee, formerly Mary Custis, daughter of the late George Washington Parke Custis, and great grand daughter of Mrs. Washington, remarked a few days since to a friend, that her husband "had sweated great drops of blood because of the fatal step he had taken in joining the rebels."

TRAITORS IN OUR MIDST.—The Peoria *Transcript* says that a band of organized Secessionists exist in that city, numbering, as claimed by one of the members, some two hundred, who have regular meetings, conducted with the utmost secrecy. Their movements have been watched, but no one has proposed proceedings against them, as they are considered wholly impotent for mischief.

RHODE ISLAND STATE LOAN.—The authorities of this State advertised a short time since for a loan of $100,000, for war purposes. Bids were put in for $537,000, none of which were above 6 per cent. interest. The whole amount was awarded to Jackson & Butts of Providence, at 5 34-100 interest. Probably no State in the Union could secure better terms than this.

☞ The total amount of money captured in the Weston (Va.) Bank, by order of Gov. Pierpont, was $20,000. But as there were $3,000 due the laborers, who had been discharged from the work on the Asylum, they were promptly paid out of the amount, leaving the handsome sum of $17,000 for the use of the loyal Government.

CALIFORNIA.—Leland Stanford has been nominated for the office of Governor by the Republicans of California. He occupied the same position to the party at the last gubernatorial election in that State.

GEN. FREMONT.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 4th says Gen. Fremont has been assigned to a command in the West, to which he will repair without delay.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

The Illinois Normal University Holds Its Annual Literary Society.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

The commencement exercises of the State Normal University were held on this afternoon of Wednesday. The weather was very favorable and tended much to securing the large attendance.

After performing a chant, the graduating class proceeded to deliver their addresses. We give herewith their names, residences, and subjects:

Peleg B. Walker, Ogle county, "Railroads as Civilizers;" A. Aaron Gove, LaSalle county, "Our Duties to Our Profession;" J. B. Dutton, Woodford county, "Chemistry in its Connection to Schools;" Amanda O' Neyes, Piatt county, "The Good Citizen;" J. Howard Burnham, Cook county, "Pestalozzi and his System;" Sophie J. Crist, McLean county, "Be Gentle;" H. B. Norton, Ogle county, "England expects every man to do his duty."

Hon. S. W. Moulton, President of the Board of Education, awarded the diplomas to the graduates, at the same time delivering a few well timed and most appropriate remarks.

The addresses were sensible and practical.

The address of Dr. Haven, of Chicago, in the evening, before the Literary Societies, was listened to by a good sized, discriminating audience. His subject was, the "Law of Service," being an amplification and treatment of the text that "no man liveth to himself." Profuse of illustration, but rather barren of thought, it seemed to be an old sermon, hastily re vamped as an address for the special occasion.

The Illinois Natural History Society held its annual meeting; the meeting being simply for business purposes and but a small number of the members being in attendance. The officers of the previous year were reelected, *President*, J. E. Turner, Jacksonville. *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Oliver Everett, Dwight; Dr. Samuel Adams, Jacksonville; and Edmund Andrews, Chicago; Hon. Newton Bateman, Springfield; Dr. Frederick Brendel, Peoria; Hon. A. K. Miller, Rockford; D. H. Brush, Carbondale; J. F. Jaques, Quincy; M. B. Danlap, Champaign. *Secretary*, C. E. Wilber, Bloomington. *Treasurer and Curator*, R. H. Holder, Bloomington. *Librarian*, Ira Moore, Bloomington.

The executive committee formerly existing was abolished by the action of the past Legislature incorporating the Society. The vacancy in the Board of Trustees, occasioned by the departure of J. W. Powell, Esq., of Wheaton, for the war, was filled by the appointment of James Vallette, Esq., of Chicago. The names of the other Trustees will be found in the act of incorporation given below.

The report of the Treasurer showed a small balance in the Treasury, with a small number of outstanding accounts. The Secretary, C. D. Wilber, Esq., to whose exertions and energy the Society is mainly indebted for its present vigor, was appointed as the accredited agent of the Society, with full credentials, at a salary of $500, for the purpose of collecting money, specimens and members, and of advancing in every way the best interests of the Society.

The report of the Society's transactions for the previous year are now being printed in the same volume with the transactions of the State Agricultural Society; and it was ordered that one hundred copies be printed separately for the purpose of exchanges with similar societies; and that the Secretary be authorized to make up from duplicates on hand in the museum small cabinets of specimens for sale, the proceeds to be devoted for a library fund. The Secretary, Mr. Wilber, was also authorized to give certificates of membership to future donors of valuable collections.

It being represented that of the various valuable collections in the museum of the Society, the main portion were held on deposit, belonging to individuals and not the Society, an exciting discussion arose. Its result was that Dr. Richardson, of Rockford, who donated to the Society his valuable collection of mounted birds now arranged in the Museum. These comprise about four hundred specimens, and form the principal portion, perhaps the most interesting feature of the Museum. This action on the part of Mr. Holder was followed by a similar course on the part of C. D. Wilber, Esq., who donated to the Society his large collection of minerals and fossils, comprising many thousand specimens. John E. Hall donated the series of fine paintings illustrating the prominent geological contour and formation of the West, executed by him. Rev. H. J. Eddy, at Bloomington, donated his valuable collection, of specimens illustrating the drift formation of this neighborhood, comprising some thirty or forty corals, and over a thousand specimens in all. Previously, George Avery, of McHenry county, had donated his almost complete collection of the flora of Illinois, comprising about eighteen hundred specimens.

Dr. S. M. Mead of Hancock county had also donated a botanical collection, representing 340 species. Dr. Frederick Brendel of Peoria had also donated his entire collection of the wood of Illinois. A. W. Nason, Esq., of the Illinois Central Coal Mines, at St. Johns, had donated a valuable collection of fossil ferns of the carboniferous era, representing a very abundant species, some of which are entirely new. These donations may be said to have all been made upon the understanding that in the possible event of the Society's breaking up the collections shall revert and become the property of the State Normal University.

These donations will undoubtedly be followed by others during the year, from all portions of the State.

Those already thus given are very valuable, being the results of the labor of many years of research and active labor. Their money value alone can only be represented by thousands of dollars; but their value to the Society, as a nucleus around which the Museum of the Normal School, cannot be estimated. The Society now stands on a better footing than at any previous time in its history, and the facts above revealed will send a thrill of joy to the hearts of those with whom the success of the Society is a paramount object.

The noticeable feature of scientific movements within the last three or four years has been its connection with the Common School system. It seeks to connect the two as practicable, and to furnish ample connections of specimens, so that the new plan of teaching by "objectlessons" maybe fully carried out, instructing in the field of science by present log to the student by specimens. Even the departures from necessity. This is the leading object of that form of government for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that while in the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with the offices have resigned and proved false to the hand that pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserved his flag.

Lombard University at Galesburg.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

GALESBURG, July 4, 1861.

If you are ever tired of the dust and din of the city, the *funeum, strepitusque Romæ*—tired of the ding-dong of War, of "stumptail" discussions, of red tape, and the slanglebanes with which the Washington anaconda contracts his folds—let me advise you to jump into a railway car and seek a respite among the quiet shades of Academus; in other words, to attend one of the many college "commencements" that are now holding in the land. Yesterday morning, I ran down to this quiet and charming rural town—so quiet at dawn, when I drove to my hotel through its tree-embowered streets, that I involuntarily repeated the exclamation of Wordsworth: "Dear God, the very houses seem asleep!"—and have spent two days so pleasantly in attending the annual literary festival at Lombard University that I have quite forgotten all Jeff. Davis and the "Manassas Junction," the rifled guns of the traitors, and all other things they have rifled, the "*Great Forward Movement towards Richmond*," which has been daily telegraphed, for the last six weeks, as to come off "in a few days at farthest"—*it is come*, with which we have been afflicted.

The Commencement exercises commenced on Monday evening, July 1st, with declamations by the Junior class; and, notwithstanding the spirit-stirring drum and fife music playing fife was heard in every nook and corner of the land, have attracted the usual throng of spectators from all parts of the State. The declamations were of the usual high standard, it is said, an advance upon even the excellence of previous years. On Tuesday forenoon the Alumni Address to the Trustees and friends of the institution was delivered by Rev. W. H. Ryder, of St. Paul's Church, Chicago, who held the unwearied attention of the audience as "with hooks of steel," for nearly an hour and a half. In the course of his remarks, the speaker paid a delicate and touching tribute to the late President of Tufts College, deceased, who preceded him in his ministry at Roxbury, Mass: a touching and eloquent and searching manner the cause of our present civil dissensions; briefly reviewed the history of his denomination; and closed with a vivid and luminous statement of its present position and prospects, its grounds for encouragement, and its defects. The address was characterized by the usual breadth of thought, vividness and clearness of observation, and was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause.

On Tuesday evening the Erosophian Society and the Tau Omicron Court, the two literary societies of the University, united in celebrating their anniversaries, and an oration was delivered by Wm. Mathews, Esq., of Chicago, on "The Significance, Use and Abuse of Words." When Edward Kean complained to Mrs. Garrick, the widow of the great actor, that the newspapers made terrible mistakes in giving a description of character, readings, points, &c.; the old lady replied, "You should write your own criticisms, *David always did so!*" Fortified by so great an example, Mr. Mathews did write a tremendous puff of the last-mentioned performance, but, recollecting what Cowley says about talking of one's self, and feeling unable, in the hot weather, to rein or myself by the height of so great an argument, I forbear.

On Wednesday, Commencement proper occurred, when the customary orations, essays, &c., were delivered by the graduating class, of which those were of a high and some of a great order of excellence. Among the best were the one read by a young lady, who received the degree of Mistress of Belles Lettres. Valedictory Oration, on "The Dignity of Labor," which was handsomely delivered in style, and the matter and thought were worthy of Everett or Tait. The closing address drew tears from "eyes unused to weep."

Lombard University has had, during the past scholastic year, 98 students, and in spite of the stagnation of the times, was never more flourishing than to-day. The accession of President Weston to his office has had a magical effect on its prosperity. Possessing thorough critical knowledge in his department as a teacher, popular manners, and a rare administrative faculty, he has organized victory out of circumstances calculated to dishearten and defeat, and has placed the University heretofore so shaky, on sure and lasting foundations. W. M.

Eureka College.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

EUREKA, Ill., *June 30*, 1861.

In these troublous times when the minds of men are engaged to their utmost for the salvation of their country, and the journalist is almost wholly occupied in recording passing events, the march of armies, battles, etc., we can scarcely hope to claim from the columns of a journal a passing notice of educational movements and the march of intellect. But knowing that your valuable paper is always foremost in the cause of education in the State, we will give you a brief relation of the commencement exercises of the graduating class of Eureka College.

At 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the students met at the College Chapel, formed in procession and marched to the village church, in which the exercises were held, and which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, etc. Among the emblems which met the eye, were the "Stars and Stripes," "The Federal Union, it Must be Preserved," a large and beautiful painting of the Goddess of Liberty, etc. The following is the programme of speakers, music intervening the addresses:

Salutatory, by D. Clark.

Latin Salutatory, by T. R. Bryan.

[These noble young men were absent at the call of their country, having enlisted in the service of their country to fight her battles.]

Address by D. V. B. Hallam, on the subject, Eureka and Alumni.

Enloy upon S. A. Douglas, by J. P. Davidson.

Address by Miss M. G. Clark, on the subject, Industry.

Address by Miss S. J. Davidson, subject, "The Primary Object of a Young Lady after Graduation."

Address by W. J. Carpenter, subject, "True Nobility."

Address by A. R. Smith, subject, "*Non nihilmat, sed Aliis.*"

Address by Miss M. E. Waughop, subject, "Duties of Character."

Address by Miss Rutilla Gillum, subject, "Calls for Action."

Valedictory by Miss Nellie H. Jones.

Baccalaureate Address by the President, Geo. Callender, A. M., after which diplomas, conferring the degree of A. B., were awarded to the following gentlemen present: W. J. Carpenter, Bower, Ill.; A. R. Smith, Wayneville, Ohio; T. P. Davidson, Eureka; and one conferring the degree B. S. to D. V. B. Hallam, Eureka. The following young ladies were awarded diplomas conferring the degree M. A.: Miss M. G. Clark, Eureka; Miss Nellie H. Jones, Eureka; Miss R. Gillum, Eureka; Miss M. E. Waughop, Washington, Ill.; Miss S. J. Davidson, Mt. Zion.

The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Mr. Hallam, and that of Bachelor of Letters upon Mr. Bryan.

Lombard University has had, during the past scholastic year, 98 students, and in spite of the stagnation of the times, was never more flourishing than to-day. The accession of President Weston to his office has had a magical effect on its prosperity. Possessing thorough critical knowledge in his department as a teacher, popular manners, and a rare administrative faculty, he has organized victory out of circumstances calculated to dishearten and defeat, and has placed the University heretofore so shaky, on sure and lasting foundations. W. M.

Eureka College.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

EUREKA, Ill., *June 30*, 1861.

In these troublous times when the minds of men are engaged to their utmost for the salvation of their country, and the journalist is almost wholly occupied in recording passing events, the march of armies, battles, etc., we can scarcely hope to claim from the columns of a journal a passing notice of educational movements and the march of intellect. But knowing that your valuable paper is always foremost in the cause of education in the State, we will give you a brief relation of the commencement exercises of the graduating class of Eureka College.

At 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the students met at the College Chapel, formed in procession and marched to the village church, in which the exercises were held, and which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, etc. Among the emblems which met the eye, were the "Stars and Stripes," "The Federal Union, it Must be Preserved," a large and beautiful painting of the Goddess of Liberty, etc. The following is the programme of speakers, music intervening the addresses:

Salutatory, by D. Clark.

Latin Salutatory, by T. R. Bryan.

[These noble young men were absent at the call of their country, having enlisted in the service of their country to fight her battles.]

Address by D. V. B. Hallam, on the subject, Eureka and Alumni.

Enloy upon S. A. Douglas, by J. P. Davidson.

Address by Miss M. G. Clark, on the subject, Industry.

Address by Miss S. J. Davidson, subject, "The Primary Object of a Young Lady after Graduation."

Address by W. J. Carpenter, subject, "True Nobility."

Address by A. R. Smith, subject, "*Non nihilmat, sed Aliis.*"

Address by Miss M. E. Waughop, subject, "Duties of Character."

Address by Miss Rutilla Gillum, subject, "Calls for Action."

Valedictory by Miss Nellie H. Jones.

Baccalaureate Address by the President, Geo. Callender, A. M., after which diplomas, conferring the degree of A. B., were awarded to the following gentlemen present: W. J. Carpenter, Bower, Ill.; A. R. Smith, Wayneville, Ohio; T. P. Davidson, Eureka; and one conferring the degree B. S. to D. V. B. Hallam, Eureka. The following young ladies were awarded diplomas conferring the degree M. A.: Miss M. G. Clark, Eureka; Miss Nellie H. Jones, Eureka; Miss R. Gillum, Eureka; Miss M. E. Waughop, Washington, Ill.; Miss S. J. Davidson, Mt. Zion.

The Illinois Natural History Society has already been doing a great work for the cause of science in the West, and toward developing the resources of the State. The time will surely come, and at no distant day, when this Society and the State Normal University will be the pride and boast of our citizens.

Lombard University at Galesburg.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

GALESBURG, July 4, 1861.

If you are ever tired of the dust and din of the city, the *funeum, strepitusque Romæ*—tired of the ding-dong of War, of "stumptail" discussions, of red tape, and the slanglebanes with which the Washington anaconda contracts his folds—let me advise you to jump into a railway car and seek a respite among the quiet shades of Academus; in other words, to attend one of the many college "commencements" that are now holding in the land. Yesterday morning, I ran down to this quiet and charming rural town—so quiet at dawn, when I drove to my hotel through its tree-embowered streets, that I involuntarily repeated the exclamation of Wordsworth: "Dear God, the very houses seem asleep!"—and have spent two days so pleasantly in attending the annual literary festival at Lombard University that I have quite forgotten all Jeff. Davis and the "Manassas Junction," the rifled guns of the traitors, and all other things they have rifled, the "*Great Forward Movement towards Richmond*," which has been daily telegraphed, for the last six weeks, as to come off "in a few days at farthest"—*it is come*, with which we have been afflicted.

The Commencement exercises commenced on Monday evening, July 1st, with declamations by the Junior class; and, notwithstanding the spirit-stirring drum and fife music playing fife was heard in every nook and corner of the land, have attracted the usual throng of spectators from all parts of the State. The declamations were of the usual high standard, it is said, an advance upon even the excellence of previous years. On Tuesday forenoon the Alumni Address to the Trustees and friends of the institution was delivered by Rev. W. H. Ryder, of St. Paul's Church, Chicago, who held the unwearied attention of the audience as "with hooks of steel," for nearly an hour and a half. In the course of his remarks, the speaker paid a delicate and touching tribute to the late President of Tufts College, deceased, who preceded him in his ministry at Roxbury, Mass: a touching and eloquent and searching manner the cause of our present civil dissensions; briefly reviewed the history of his denomination; and closed with a vivid and luminous statement of its present position and prospects, its grounds for encouragement, and its defects. The address was characterized by the usual breadth of thought, vividness and clearness of observation, and was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause.

On Tuesday evening the Erosophian Society and the Tau Omicron Court, the two literary societies of the University, united in celebrating their anniversaries, and an oration was delivered by Wm. Mathews, Esq., of Chicago, on "The Significance, Use and Abuse of Words." When Edward Kean complained to Mrs. Garrick, the widow of the great actor, that the newspapers made terrible mistakes in giving a description of character, readings, points, &c.; the old lady replied, "You should write your own criticisms, *David always did so!*" Fortified by so great an example, Mr. Mathews did write a tremendous puff of the last-mentioned performance, but, recollecting what Cowley says about talking of one's self, and feeling unable, in the hot weather, to rein or myself by the height of so great an argument, I forbear.

On Wednesday, Commencement proper occurred, when the customary orations, essays, &c., were delivered by the graduating class, of which those were of a high and some of a great order of excellence. Among the best

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

One of our Agents at $14,000 a Year Discovered.

Gen. Scott Gets Out Another Proclamation.

Gen. Butler and Gen. Patterson Ordered to Advance.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1861.

"I have something sweet to tell you," as the old song goes. Last night I was where the people do congregate, at Willard's, and I found a man who was looking for the correspondents of the Chicago TRIBUNE. He had something too rich to keep, and he proceeded to point out a quiet looking gentleman sitting at a distance talking, who had nothing of the John Bull about him; no plain pudding no *beiser nor Aespirator*; and said he, "that man is one of the chaplains of our army, a western volunteer; he has been rooming with me, and all at once I missed him, and now he turns up, and by accident I learned to-day that he has been playing Englishman at Richmond, where, by letters to an Englishman, who told me of him, he has been introduced to Gov. Letcher and took a ride with him, and by the Governor was introduced to Beauregard and Davis and dined with them, and had almost as much attention as Russell of the London *Times*.

He had private queriers assigned him by Beauregard, and preached to the rebel soldiers at Richmond, at Norfolk, and at Manassas Gap.

I stood eyeing the bold man, who was as heroic as Hale, the spy in the Revolution, and while thinking I would like to know his story about the rebel force, my informant went and took him by the hand, and I supposed he had not genius enough to act some other character, if needed within the enemy's lines, I would not now report his confidences game, but his exception he gains. These Secessionists, who affect to know so much of English history and Englishmen, and who have been leading us so low to the correspondent of the "*Thunderer*," have been well sold by a plain minister, who has never seen the house where Shakspeare was born, or smelled the over fragrant Thames!

The great question of the Fourth of July will be, what will Gen. Scott do? There is less uncertainty as to what Congress will do. That body will do just what the crisis demands—no more, no less. They will not, as some good Republicans have said, send to pass any general amnesty law to save the President from impeachment for going beyond his Constitutional power. Some weeks ago a secession reader of the *Intelligencer* drew out that "Sir Oracle" as such, by complimenting its sagacity and impressing on Constitutional questions, making it "another *Daniel* come to judgment;" whereupon the editor set to, and went in for three columns, and came out with a triumphant vindication of every act of the President! He had only been "putting down an *insurrection*."

If this can be done in less than "three years," why then those troops, which are call'd out for that period, or for the war, should it lasts as long, will be disbanded. It is not even a war we are engaged in; and the Congress will not, in deference to the rebel *de facto* Mr. Lincoln's position, by declaring war against the Southern Confederacy. That would just suit the rebels and make them "belligerents."

But what will Gen. Scott do? That's the question. As Jeff is named after *Julius* Cæsar, I hope Scott will this month play Cæsar effectually, and make that he is closely related to that great conqueror in military leadership. One thing is possible, and I suggest it as probable. He has kept the army at work fortifying the Heights around Washington, and has the situation so now that the people of the men now here could defend Washington. He has kept back Cadwallader and Patterson's forces from alarming the enemy south and southwest of Harper's Ferry, and thereby have made no defences therebehind. He has kept the mouth of Aquia Creek open, and has transports enough here to throw in, say 25,000 men, in a night, at the mouth of *Occoquan Creek*. In this way, without calling out Gen. Butler from his strong hold and check of the enemy around Fortress Monroe; and without running right in face of 40,000 rebels posted between here and Manassas Gap, with the loss of thousands of men, he can bring in Cadwallader's and Fremont's men from the West, and advance through Aquia Creek with half the forces here, and compel Manassas Gap Camp to fly to Richmond. This will enable Scott to send a force to Fredericksburg, and take and hold any position he pleases this side of Richmond. That city would then easily be besieged. Butler would come in on the east, McClellan on the south west, Fremont and Cadwallader on the west by north, and the old General, with his army, could soon go in as he did in Mexico. Banks and Prentiss meantime attending to Harper's Ferry and Tennessee, and our navy landing troops further South, that would call home the people to the Gulf States, the war would soon be ended.

Whether this is Gen. Scott's plan or not, it is one I think as probable as any suggested. The troops are still trooping in, the latest arrivals being the 11th Massachusetts, numbering over a thousand men; and the 4th Michigan, eleven hundred and forty strong, which is the largest regiment I have seen, all here together. The Bay State sent a long line of wagons which remind me of the cotton wagons coming in at Montgomery when Jeff. Davis was inaugurated; only the Southern wagons will hold twice as much as any of our Government big blues. In these the rebels are now moving their army more effectually than many of our people think they are able to do. Four mules and a nigger will draw an immense load in these wagons. The Michiganders are full of iron, and their very bayonets are longer in proportion to their 5ft 11in complexion from the iron within striking out.

The Avenue and all the hotels are presenting a new phase in the fact that nine men out of every ten you meet do not as heretofore, wear epaulettes. Congress is coming strong and with that body come always full ten times as many of "third auditor men," who love axes to grind. This time the number is rather increased than diminished; for there are many offices yet to be bestowed, besides the army contracts to be obtained, and "contraband" is an important man to get the fat job. Why, the so many men here from the load of the Avenue, expecting Congress will make appropriations for Indian deputations, when some Ink-jaw-jah claims will be allowed as it proved for, and they get the money. They will be disappointed.

The swearing of Diplomas closed the exercises of the week, which has been one of marked success. Three hundred and sixty-seven students have been in attendance, averaging as many as last year, in spite of the hard times and the draft of its young men for the war. More than forty of its young men are now in the army.

The Fall Term will open Aug 29th. The Faculty, for the most part, remain unchanged. This Institution is well equipped and efficiently managed, and offers excellent advantages. VISITOR.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

Gen. Sumner, commander of the United States forces in California, is evidently the right man in the right place, and like General Lyon of Missouri, takes good care that treason does not secure any vantage ground within the limits of his military district. A correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, writing from Carson City, June 16, says:

"Here we are nearly all Union men. I do not think you will find half a dozen men who are with the South in the present movement, while at Virginia City there are some four or five hundred rank disunionists: They were working very nicely to pay a Jeff. Davis man in to Governor of this Territory, but they were just as nicely defeated by the prompt action of Gen. Sumner, of San Francisco. They had arranged, and were ready to make a movement. They had a number of the Government arms, which were sent over last year for the Indian war, and had them secreted. The next movement was to hoist the Secession flag, which was done. Rumors of all kinds were flying rapidly. I had occasion to go to Fort Churchill next day to attend to some business, and the Union dragoon was there, and long ing to the Union party had been there to get the promise of protection.

On my way down I met several of the Secessionists returning. They drooped their left eye to taking the fort. A very merry time they would have had of it. I remained there all night, and in the morning as I was about leaving a telegram came from Gen. Sumner to Major Blake, ordering him to take the arms from Carson City, Silver City, Gold Hill, and Virginia City. Within fifteen minutes the heroes were driven up from pasture, saddled, and the men fully awaiting the order of march. They were in charge of Lieut. Baker. I waited for Capt. Moore, who had command of the company, and was detained by Major Blake to carry out the order. We rode on and soon passed the troops going direct to Carson City, about forty-six or forty-seven miles.

Arriving in Carson, Capt. Moore demanded the arms of the sheriff, (Mr. Blackburn,) who immediately gave them up. A messenger was sent to stop the troops on the road. The Government wagon came in with an escort, took the arms, and went to Silver City and Gold Hill, taking all that were there. At Virginia City the secession element exhibited symptoms of terror upon being confronted with the General, and all have taken the oath of fidelity—the leaders giving them up at first, but seeing Capt. Moore determined, they gave them up, but not until he had blockaded the streets. He also properly searched in private houses for secreted arms. I think it has put an end to Secession here. California is strong Union.

The Blockade at New Orleans.

We find the following letter in the Mobile *Advertiser* of June 29th:

MOBILE, June 26, 1861.

DEAR SIR: The telegram shown you yesterday by us, led you to believe the schooner Decimia "had arrived safely at New

...e 26th, 1861.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE

ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE,

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING. Sir:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING. Sir:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM. Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING. Sir:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq. Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED. Direct A. STOVER, P. M. Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq. I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y. Dear Sir:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25c) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio. YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING. Sir:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, AND THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.—Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.

— Cultivation of the Voice.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that he has located himself in this city for the purpose of teaching the cultivation and development of the voice. Himself a pupil of Carlo Bassini [illegible] A. J. [illegible] Rooms [illegible] Academy, Larmon Block. References—Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & Cady's [illegible]

— To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street.

— Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system will be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.

— Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers and Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

Banking and Exchange.

GREENLEAF & SPINK, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY, Corner Lake and Lasalle sts., under Marine Bank. Illinois Discredited Currency bought at the highest market rates.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BANKING HOUSE — OF — F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK — OF — CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO. (Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. REFERENCES—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. and Canadas. J. B. AIKEN. JONATHAN BURR.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. HILTON S. DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and draft remitted to all parts of the Union.

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES.

WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS, Bathing Apparatus,

Tin and Japanned Tin Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

[illegible]ER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

WOOD and WILLOW WARE, STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Every article required for House-Keeping found at the MAMMOTH HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM, No. 71 Lake street. (Tremont Block.) ALLEN & DALTON.

Paper Hangings.

E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER, DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 73 WASHINGTON STREET. [illegible] BATES desires to remind her friends and the public that she is still to be found at the above office and is ready to supply them with competent help of every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3986.

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all Miner's Tools. Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot, and Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake street.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, warranted to be the best in use. HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES. LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. [illegible] IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, 125 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

Tobacco

J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. [illegible]ING, BRIGGS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago, Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. SOUTH CLARK STREET, 79. Opposite the Court House. French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Optical Instruments, &c. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired and glasses inserted into old frames.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGG'S TRUSS. [illegible]

Furniture.

MORGAN has Removed to 160 Randolph Street, where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as new ones wishing to purchase furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprises the largest, best and most fashionable PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES [illegible]

Money and Exchange.

NOTICE.—We have opened an Office in McCormick's Building corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, for the transaction of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. A. C. BADGER & CO.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE BY B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 140 South Water street.

VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, MISSOURI and KENTUCKY money purchased by C. H. BECKWITH.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 82 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6187.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. P. O. BOX 6048. Business paper bought and sold. Time loans negotiated. ROBERT C. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds for most of the States and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 121 Lake street.

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of AIKEN & NORTON, Is discontinued from and after this date, and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make payment, and persons having claims against said firm are requested to receive payment immediately. The business will be continued by B. Aiken under the same name and style. B. AIKEN. JONATHAN BURR. Chicago, April 27th, 1861.

Insurance.

JAMES WADSWORTH, No. 1 Dole's Building, CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS. AGENT FOR Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD. Assets..........$[illegible]. Western Massachusetts Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD. Assets..........$325,000. Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE. Assets..........$220,000. Roger Williams Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE. Assets..........$176,000. Irving Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK. Assets..........$227,000. Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y, NEW YORK.

Dentists' Cards

A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist, 102...WASHINGTON STREET...102. P. O. Box 3041.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST. Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, (corner of Jefferson and Randolph,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

REMOVED TO No. 85 Clark-st. Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office from 68 West Randolph street to 85 Clark street, over Mrs. Hopson's Millinery store, at which place he has newly furnished an elegant suit of Rooms adapted to his professional wants, and where he will be pleased to see his former patrons and such other citizens as wish his professional services.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Scales.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

Bags

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 21 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 32 inches to 40 inches wide. ☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 126 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. Also the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c. in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood [illegible] JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
8.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.
8.00 a. m.	[illegible]	6.00 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	[illegible]	9.55 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
4.45 a. m.	[illegible]	6.00 a. m.
8.00 a. m.	[illegible]	6.00 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
[illegible]	10.00 p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible]	10.00 p. m.	[illegible]
[illegible]	10.00 p. m.	[illegible]
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	[illegible]
9.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	[illegible]
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	[illegible]
8.30 p. m.	no mail.	[illegible]
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
4.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.45 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
8.40 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
8.25 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 p. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	5.45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	[illegible]
8.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.50 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	2.00 p. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.		
7.10 a. m.		8.00 a. m.
7.40 p. m.		6.40 p. m.

The Comet.

This new visitor seems to have taken the savans by surprise. Who the stranger is, and where he came from, is a mooted question with the best of them. Mr. Bradley, of the Alleghany (Pa.) Observatory, reports his observations of it as follows:

There is no description of it in the books; nothing in any late astronomical calculations anywhere which would lead one to expect the appearance of any such celestial stranger, and, moreover, while the approach of comets is gradual, growing more and more brilliant, this one burst suddenly into view in all its full effulgence. I am certain there was nothing like it in the heavens on Saturday night or the night before, and I am, therefore, the more astounded at such a variation from the known habits of comets.

Mr. Bradley makes the following calculations of its position:

"The great Comet of 1861, as seen from the Alleghany Observatory, June 30, at 5 minutes past 9 in the evening.

"Nucleus in the Lynx about 95 deg. R. A., and about 50 deg. N. Declination; well defined, both to the unassisted eye and also by a magnifying power of 60 or 90, and in either case apparently much larger than the planet Jupiter. Tail 7 deg. broad, and more than 60 deg. in length, extending between the head of Ursa Major and the Camelopard, and about midway between Polaris and Beta Ursa Minoris, and onward almost to Lyra. It does not set in this latitude, but is visible during the night, skirting the northern horizon. It will be on the meridian to-day at about 12 o'clock, and about ten degrees to the north of our zenith. By the appearance of the tail there is reason to infer that it is approaching the sun at an inconceivable rate. I think by the cut of her jib she will probably be remembered, and also recorded, as one of the most extraordinary craft that has floated into our horizon for hundreds of years. BRADLEY,

"Alleghany Observatory, July 1, 1861."

Capt. Gillis, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, presented Secretary Welles the following observations upon this "remarkable comet:"

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, July 3, 1861.

SIR:—I have the honor to present to you the observations made upon the remarkable comet now visible in the northern portion of the heavens.

It was first noticed on the evening of the 30th ultimo at 10½ o'clock. At that time a bank of clouds obscured the nucleus, and its lengthened coma of pulsating light extending towards the zenith caused it to be mistaken for an auroral beam. This opinion of its nature was apparently confirmed by a number of luminous and vapory flocculi lying eastward of the meridian, and near the prime vertical. The following evening, at about the same hour or a little later, it was again remarked, and under somewhat similar circumstances; but, whilst the change of place was evident, there was no reason to suspect it a celestial body. At a later hour its character was no longer doubtful.

Last night the nucleus of the comet was near the small star 6 Ursa Majoris, from which point the tail proceeded in two branches. The first one, slightly curving towards the star *alpha* Ursa Majoris, was only 8 deg., or at most 10 deg. in length. The other, eastern or main branch, was straight and narrow, and passed in a nearly vertical direction closely parallel with the stars *lamda* and *kappa* Draconis, near the latter of which it was the most attenuated, and not more than 1 1-2 deg. in width. Thence, spreading gradually, it could be followed by the eye to a point in the neighborhood of 68 and 72 Herculis, or to a distance of some 80 deg. or 85 deg. from the nucleus. During the night it seemed to move slowly westward, finally enveloping the two stars of Draco, mentioned above.

Its light was neither uniform nor constant. For the first 8 deg. or 10 deg. from the nucleus the tail was remarkably brilliant, and then rapidly diminished in intensity until reaching its narrowest point, beyond which the gradation was almost insensible. The constancy of the light near the nucleus was interrupted at intervals by flashings or pulsations, closely resembling those of the aurora, and at these times it was remarked that the upper portion of the tail was perceptibly fainter, though this may have been simply the optical effect of contrast.

When viewed with a telescope of low power the nucleus appeared as a small planetary disc of only a few seconds diameter. From this there emanated towards the sun a luminous sector, or fan-shaped head, terminated by a well defined convex line. The matter proceeding from the nucleus toward the sun and forming the head was at this line sharply repelled, and, falling back on either side, formed the branches of the tail. The whole appearance of this sector, at first brilliant and well-defined, underwent various modifications as the night progressed. When first observed it was nearly symmetrical with respect to the comet's axis. The eastern wing was perhaps a little the longer of the two. There was a dark oval spot near the middle of the fan and a little to the east of the axis; then a faint curved line or lines, concentric with the outer convex boundary, divided the mass into upper and lower strata, each with a cusp on either side. Afterwards the lines appeared broken, giving a mottled appearance to the central zone of the sector; and, finally, the western cusps seemed to break, and the fan-shape was transformed into a spiral, whose centre was in the nucleus. Meanwhile, during three hours of observation, the dimensions of the whole mass had increased to at least double of the original size, while the outlines had become so indistinct that it was only with difficulty the general shape could be recognized.

I subjoin the following determination of the comet's place, as made by Mr. Ferguson with the equatorial.

	M. Time, Wash.	R. A.	Decl.
July 2,	10h. 55m. 19.3s.	8h. 48m. 3.81s.	X 63 1 19 1 45

The comparison star is supposed to be Ano. Z. 187.74.

Hourly motion in R. A. X 166 seconds in time.
" in Decl. X 670 seconds in arc.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. GILLISS, Superintendent.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y Navy.

The comet does not seem to have been noted at Cambridge, at Albany or at New York.

Sam Beswick offers through the New York *Evening Post* the following prediction in regard to "The Great Comet," as it is called:

Will you please find a place for the following original documents in relation to the "great comet" now visible in the heavens? Scientific men have not had an opportunity to gain sufficient data for determining with any degree of accuracy the movements of this celestial visitor. And until the elements of its motion are approximated, nothing satisfactory can be said in relation to its identity with the comet of 1264 and 1556. Still, I have thought it might be useful to present these original discussions on its reappearance at the present time, as parts of its history. The comet now visible, if it be the "great expected comet," is one of the most extraordinary on record, and its movements will be watched with the most intense interest, and its elements of motion determined with great accuracy. For obvious reasons I shall refrain from saying anything at present, and content myself with merely calling attention to the following documentary evidence of its predicted re-appearance "about the year 1861." SAM BESWICK.

New York, July 3, 1861.

[From the Manchester Guardian of May 4, 1850.]

Sir: Respecting the epochal return of this celebrated comet, two predictions have been presented through the public press. One by Mr. Hind, was given in the Astronomical Notices; the other, by myself, was given in your journal. And now, after an interval of nearly three years, the former has been given up by Mr. Hind, and the latter adopted. A laborious investigation has decided in favor of the latter. The following contrast will place the prediction at once before the eye of the reader:

Mr. Hind—"The results of my calculation have satisfied me....that its return to perihelion must be near at hand....the return is fixed for the end of February, 1848."—[*Hind, in Astronomical Notices, May, 1847.*

Mr. Beswick—"I have been engaged in a series of computations, and the result has been in my mind a conviction of error in Mr. Hind's prediction....I believe its next appearance will be about the year 1861."—*Manchester Guardian, June 19, 1847.*

"Its next appearance will not be till about the year 1861....I wish not to disparage the scientific statement of this excellent calculator and observer, but to call attention to the much more probable prediction given above."—*Manchester Guardian, April 19, 1848.*

However, the expected time came, but the comet appeared not; month succeeded month, and at last year succeeded year, but waiting was more vainly. And now, three years from the first publication, we have the following improved prediction from Mr. Hind, grounded on a full investigation of the case:

"With Halley's elements, the true time of revolution of the comet in 1556 was 112,943 days, and the perturbations should diminish the ensuing period about 1,797 days,—whence we find the next perihelion passage will occur on August 12, 1858."—*Hind, in a letter to the Times.*

A full investigation of the case has therefore decided the correctness of my prediction, first given in the *Guardian*—that the return should not be in the year 1848, but "about the year 1861"; for the epoch is now fixed for the end of the year 1858; showing nearly thirteen years of an error in Mr. Hind's previous prediction. Bearing in mind that the former, though grounded on "a series of computations," as stated above, was given at a time when the whole array of testimony, talent and position were against me, whilst mine was the only dissentient voice to Mr. Hind's prediction, I do not wonder, upon reviewing the whole of the circumstances, that in fixing upon the epoch of "about the year 1861," instead of 1848, the finger of scorn was privately pointed at me when the result was communicated to one or two of our scientific savans, who affirmed they should rest upon Mr. Hind. The complete failure of the first prediction, and a full investigation of the whole matter, have subsequently justified what then appeared rash and even ridiculous. I have also inserted it in an astronomical work which was in the press when both predictions were published; but both in this work and in the two letters above referred to, and also when speaking of the matter in private, I have designedly, and hence invariably, used the same qualified expression of the time of this comet's return. I have always used these words—"about the year 1861." And I have no doubt that its return, like the time now fixed upon by Mr. Hind and others, will not only justify my caution, but also my computation—that the return of the great comet of 1264 and 1556 will be "about the year 1861."

Yours respectfully,

SAMUEL BESWICK.

Manchester, May 1, 1850.

☞ What has become of Governor Hammond? What of Orr? What of Iverson? What of Toombs? What of Keitt? What of Pryor? Only a few months ago these names were in all mouths and in all paragraphs. Now we hear them not, and we read them not. They are forgotten. Their places are taken by Davis, Beauregard, &c.

Wondrous are the casualties that befal great notabilities. This war seems more extinguishing than distinguishing.—*Louisville Journal.*

A FLOATING ISLAND.—Captain Simpson of the brig Bird of the Wave, arrived at Boston from Port au Prince, states that on the 18th ult., in lat. 20, 59, long. 72, 51, saw a floating island twenty feet high, with a number of trees on it. He passed within two hundred feet of it.

SOUTHERN BLOOD RUNNING.—The St. Charles *Intelligencer* calls attention to the fact that Southern chivalry promised in case of war with the North that Southern blood would run—run like water. It has run, not by the gill or gallon, not from "flowing veins or gushing artery," but in the original packages where nature stored them.

Lake Transportation.

1861. THE 1861.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE. To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate Ports. Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points. Also, at Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad. And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats to and from Albany, Troy, Albany and New York. ☞ Through freights subject to but one transhipment. ☞ Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West. AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES. J. MYERS, No. 191 Broadway, New York. J. L. WARNER, No. 8 Coenties Slip, New York. JOHN HOCKING, No. 8 State street, Boston. J. C. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y. GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y. CRAWFORD & HOWELL, Oswego, N. Y. WALKER & PRATT, Toledo, Ohio. A. B. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich. G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis. TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis. H. [illegible], Cleveland. MATHER & CO., Chicago.

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly Line of First-Class Screw Steamers.

HUNTER,	600 tons.	Capt. Dickson.
EDITH,	549 tons.	Capt. L. Hunt.
ONTONAGON,	587 tons.	Capt. S. Wilkins.
SUN,	640 tons.	Capt. Jones.

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (touching at all intermediate ports,) in direct connection with the BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R., For Buffalo and so Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R., for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C. W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. R. of Canada, for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland and Boston, and also with steamers, DAILY, from Ogdensburgh, for Rochester, Oswego, Sackets Harbor, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, Kingston and Montreal, offering superior inducements for the speedy transportation of all property committed to their care. ☞ Shippers from the East for Lake Michigan ports will find it to their interest to ship by this Line, being more railroad, at less rates than any other line, and a saving of One-Half Insurance. Through in from 3 to 4 DAYS TIME. For further particulars apply to A. T. SPENCER & CO., Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, foot South Lasalle st.

Music Stores.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings, JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and America, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in this line. AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY, OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST. Office Hours:—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co.; I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., President Board of Control, Columbus; D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus; O. Z. S. Ely & Co., Geo. Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

NEW PATENT LAW.— BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business conducted. OFFICES: Established. Washington, D. C., (opposite Patent Office).....18[illegible]. St. Louis, Mo. (Old Custom House).....18[illegible]. Chicago, Ill. (Larmon's Block).....18[illegible]. London, (England).....18[illegible]. Paris, (France).....18[illegible]. Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Litharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. M. [illegible], Agent, at 16 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tin ware.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 83 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel [illegible] Vault in the Cemetery.

NOTICE.—We are represented by Messrs. GILLESPIE, DEAN & CO., OF NEW YORK, AND BY Messrs. MacDougall & Davidson, OF MONTREAL, Either of which firms will make advances in Cash on Produce consigned to us for sale. GILLESPIE, BORTHWICK & CO., Liverpool, England. Refer to P. Anderson, Esq., Chicago.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—77 KINZIE ST. Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of any of the above articles to [illegible]

HOOPS, STAVES AND HEADING. 500,000 MORELL'S HOOPS, 500,000 MORELL'S STAVES and HEADING, For sale by C. J. MAGILL, Corner South Water and Wells sts.

Illinois Currency, &c.

$100,000 ILLINOIS CURRENCY WANTED.

We are paying highest prices for Illinois Currency. Holders of "STUMP-TAIL" will find it to their advantage to Consult our List of Rates before selling elsewhere. We are paying in Gold, New York Exchange or Eastern Currency, as parties may desire. BELDEN & YOUNG, Exchange Office, cor. Clark and South Water sts.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR Illinois Currency. We have this day changed our manner of making returns for the Discredited Illinois Currency, and shall hereafter, instead of forwarding bonds in return for it, remit it, in from all parties desirous of sending us currency, keeping a correct account of the notes of each bank received, and after having accumulated enough on any one bank to take up a Bond, will the bond and make returns in New York Exchange. The Bonds will be sold in New York by telegraph, to be delivered there, and the returns will be made as soon as we learn by telegraph the prices at which they have been sold. In this way parties who send us the currency will receive for each note sent us the full proportion of the securities held by the Auditor, less our commission, which will be two per cent. on the bonds sold. This charge covers all expenses of every kind, including the Auditor's fee (25 per bond) cost of forwarding and selling bonds, telegraphing, &c. There are now eighty-nine banks, the notes of which we can convert in this way. Lists of which will be sent to all applicants. N. H. RIDGELY & CO., Springfield, Ill.

STATE BONDS Illinois Currency. Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale. A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED. New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily. S. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN MONEY. We are paying the HIGHEST RATES for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency in Gold or Exchange on New York to suit parties. 32 Clark street, Southwest corner of Lake. DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., W. C. CHURCHILL.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY. BROOKS & MALLORY will buy ALL GRADES of Illinois Currency and the rejected Wisconsin at Highest Rates. Office Old Post Office Building, (upstairs.) WE PAY GOLD. We particularly invite those having large amounts to sell to give us a call before disposing of the same. We also buy Checks on Marine Bank.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY OFFICE, Chicago, June 6th, 1861. A CARD.—The Chicago City Railway Company are selling eighteen tickets for one dollar, Illinois Currency; and for par funds or specie, twenty-eight tickets for one dollar as usual. D. A. GAGE, Superintendent.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, Washington, May 1st, 1861. In pursuance of the provisions of the seventh section of the "Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing," approved June 23d, 1860, sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 1st day of July, 1861, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public printing for the year ending on the 1st day of December, 1862. The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required:

CLASS 1.

10,000 reams fine printing paper, unsized, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.

5,000 reams fine printing paper, unsized, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 500 sheets. (Agreeably to the provisions of the joint resolution aforesaid, samples of the character and quality of the paper required for the above classes will be furnished to applicants therefor.) This paper is to be put up in quires of twenty-four sheets each, and in bundles of two reams each; each ream to contain 480 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness and weight will be required; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under five per cent. from the standard weight, and no lot averaging over the standard weight in all cases be required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract.

CLASS 3.

400 reams superfine printing paper, hand-sized and super-calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 4.

2,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 5.

500 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncalendered, as may be required,) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

CLASS 6.

1,	1,500 reams cap writing paper,	16	by 13	inches.
2,	2,000 do	cap	do.	16	by 13	do.
3,	500 do	demy	do.	16	by 21	do.
4,	1,000 do	folio-post	do.	17	by 22	do.
5,	100 do	medium	do.	18	by 23	do.
6,	50 do	royal	do.	19	by 24	do.
7,	50 do	super-royal	do.	20	by 28	do.
8,	50 do	imperial	do.	22½	by 31	do.
9,	50 do	double cap	do.	16	by 26	do.

CLASS 7.

1, 5,000 reams writing paper, 8 by 10 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
2, 1,500 reams writing paper, 9 by 10 inches, to weigh twenty-eight pounds per ream.
3, 3,500 reams writing paper, 8 by 12 inches, to weigh twenty-six pounds per ream.
4, 200 reams writing paper, 8 by 12 inches, to weigh twenty four pounds per ream.
5, 200 reams writing paper, 8 by 12 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
6, 400 reams writing paper, 12 by 16 inches, to weigh twelve pounds per ream.

All the paper designated in classes 4, 5, 6 and 7, must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream, and no "outsides" quires. They are to be made of the best materials, free from adulteration, finished in the best manner, put up in quires, and securely and substantially enveloped. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, laid flat, and of such weights as may be required by the office. The papers in classes 4, 5, and 7 are to be white and of the sizes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for, in all its classes, to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the guarantee that the bidder or bidders if his or their proposals shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished by this office, and no proposal will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at such place as may be designated in Washington City, except that in class 6 it is to be delivered in New York, in Buffalo, in the State of New York, in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

Bidders are required to furnish, with their proposals, samples of not less than one quire of each of the kinds of paper bid for, and upon which each of these bidders may be based, except in classes 1 and 2. The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to their samples.

Proposals will be addressed to "JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington," and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Paper."

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN STATIONERY.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing the State of Iowa with Stationery, specified in the following, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State of Iowa, in said State, until the 10th day of July, 1861. On said day such proposals as shall have been received, will be opened at said office and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders; the parties contracting for the State, reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders, if advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished; which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State, at the Capitol, on or before the 15th day of October next, without claims for freight, boxes, or anything extra, over amount bid.

SCHEDULE.

1200 reams	Book Paper, sizes inches
150 "	Legal Cap.
30 "	Commercial Note.
20 "	Flat Cap.
100 "	Letter Paper.
10 "	Folio Post.
8 "	Largest size heavy packing paper.
10 "	Enveloping Paper.
8 "	Pamphlet covers, assorted.
200 M	Envelopes, assorted.
24 dozen	Inkstands, common.
30 "	Gold Pens with Silver cases.
15 "	Letter Pads.
12 "	Erasing Knives.
12 "	Rubber, Manual.
12 "	Maps of Iowa.
12 "	Japanned Candlesticks.
24 "	Quart bottles of Writing Fluid.
12 "	½ tiles Carmine Fluid.
12 "	Quart bottles of Mucilage.
12 "	Mucilage bottles with brushes.
8 "	Cushing's Manual.
3 Gross	Rubber Bands, assorted.
4 "	Blotting Boards.
8 "	Faber's Pencils, assorted Nos.
2500	Quills.
2 "	Eyelet Machine.
25 Boxes	Paper Wafers, or seals.
3 "	Eyelets.
25 "	Eyelets, large size.
100 pounds	Flax Twine, assorted.
10 "	Sealing Wax.

J. W. CATTELL, Auditor of State. Des Moines April 12, 1861.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS. Proposals for a loan to the State of Iowa of a sum not exceeding $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York, until twelve o'clock M. of the 15th day of July next for the purchase of Bonds of the State of Iowa not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, authorized by an act passed at the Extra Session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion and defend itself in war." Approved May 29th, 1861. [illegible]

The said act will be subject to such further proposals as we consider shall promote the best interests of the State. [illegible]

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, RAYMOND L. FERRIS, Loan Agents. Chicago, June 19th, 1861.

Wholesale Houses.

16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18

E. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861.......A Card.......1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, [illegible]......LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit. ☞ Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 and 83 South Water Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic Woolens, LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR. THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's Wear, at the LOWEST PRICES. AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

MILITARY GOODS.— COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods Jobbers, 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE. In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will BE SOLD CHEAPER Than patriotism South of Mason and Dixon's Line. Any one wishing to try the experiment, will please call and see.

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave. Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

HARDWARE. 63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63 Corner of State Street. HARDWARE, CARPENTER'S & COOPER'S TOOLS. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. Sold at the Lowest Prices, and guaranteed in every case to give the greatest satisfaction. H. O. STONE. 63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the Very Lowest Market Rates, [illegible] AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices. A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, &c. Those in want of these descriptions of goods are invited to call, as we offer superior advantages in our terms as the goods can be procured from any market. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. C. W. SELDEN.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, No. 20 Lake Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, best brands. PATENT CALF. OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF. UPPER. SOLE LEATHER, best tannages. Calf Kid, Morocco, ENGLISH LASTING, SATIN FRANCAIS, Silk and Cotton Congress Goring, SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c., ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 30......LAKE STREET......NO. 30, CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Boots, Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots, together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Goodyear's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes [illegible]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 68 - - Lake Street - - 68. We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

2,500 boxes	TIN PLATE.
2,000 bdls	SHEET IRON.
100 "	RUSSIA IRON.
150 "	IMITATION RUSSIA.
25,000 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE.
200 casks	SHEET ZINC.
25 tons	PIG TIN.
25,000 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS.
75 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES.
50 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS.
1,500 doz.	AXES.
1,500 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS.
25 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

Steam Dye Works.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, 88 Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street, [illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Fairbury, 107 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyes and cleans all kinds of Silk and Woolen goods [illegible]

CARRIAGES—At Sheldon & Tuttle's CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, On Market street near Washington street, may be found the largest and best assortment of Carriages ever brought to this city, which will be sold low [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6....Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill....No. 6. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. Always ready to make advances on consignments for sale in this market, or for any other market.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 68 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee [illegible] M. S. NICHOLS. [illegible]

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets. P. O. Box 4469. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. S. W. Raymond, R. K. Swift, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Harmony, Boyd & Co., George Freeman, Wyeth, Peyton Borg, Jas. King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tyson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES Will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY. By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 215 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. MURRY NELSON. [ap18] E. B. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANT. For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 224 and 226 South Water street Chicago, Ill.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 191 South Water street, P. O. Box 2[illegible], Chicago, Illinois. We solicit the consignment of goods that are of the best quality—it would be our own choice to deal in no other class. N. B.—Have constantly on hand the Wilson's Albany Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety at the usual rates and in any quantities.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 159 South Water street Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. R. STONE.

S. HOLMES & CO., Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 12 River Street, PACKING HOUSE, NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER TO Bankers and Business men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. B. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. M. V. B. HOLMES.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. on Commission. Liberal advances made on all goods consigned to their care, also on Produce to be shipped or held in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co. J. H. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGTELLING.

GILBERT, STANARD & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Steel's Block, (2d floor,) corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. C. J. GILBERT. E. O. STANARD. J. R. MILLS. GILBERT, MILES & STANARD, No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis, Mo.

E. G. WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 under Board of Trade Rooms, will receive Country Produce for sale in this market or for shipment to Eastern markets, and make advances on Produce or Bankable Sight Exchange. E. G. WOLCOTT.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Produce and other consignments. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 238, 238 and 240 South Water street. A. H. NEELY. E. H. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDIATE. R. F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, 7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. B. F. CULVER. G. R. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 233 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. REFER TO Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Geo. C. Bates, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, No. 31 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & COMPANY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 119 South Water Street, Chicago. JAMES L. CATER. ALFRED PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 119 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building, Post Office Drawer 6237, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturgis, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Markham, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 185......SOUTH WATER STREET......185, Aikin's Building. Business confined strictly to commission.

R. & S. P. CARTER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Board of Trade Building, 2d floor, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. Advances made on consignments. ROSWELL CARTER. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 200 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE. WM. H. ROSS. R. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments. T. MAPLE. J. E. MAPLE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. [illegible] South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. [illegible] STEWART.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, with Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year, with fair and proper usage. If it shall break within that time, it will be recast or exchanged for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin Plate, 68 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Oil Works.

NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, At Prices to Command the Market! KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL. PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL. MACHINERY OILS. DEPOT: DICKENS & CO., 86 Water street, New York.

Railroads.

CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO. 1861. The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's splendid Passenger Steamers CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons burthen, A. D. PERKINS, Commander. WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons burthen, L. B. GOLDSMITH, Commander. Will, on and after June 14th, leave C. & T. Co's Dock at Cleveland for Buffalo alternately every evening at 8 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday. Tickets will be sold at all principal offices and on board. First-class fare including Meals and State Rooms. These Boats have no equals for Speed, Safety and Comfort. Connections are made at Buffalo with trains for Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, &c. ☞ Tickets and Staterooms procured at the office and by the Agents. J. C. HARRISON, Manager, Buffalo. Lewis R. McKean, Freight Agent, Cleveland.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. FARE REDUCED TO Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, AND ALL POINTS IN IOWA. TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY AT 9:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. Fare to BELOIT..........$1.[illegible]. Fare to FREEPORT..........$[illegible]. [illegible] Tickets for sale at the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Depot. Conductors on the Racine and Mississippi Railroad will refund to [illegible] Making through fare to each place [illegible] A. T. KENDRICK, Gen'l Ticket Agent, R. & M. R. R. MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent.

☞ The Illinois Central and the Galena and Chicago Union Railroads having combined in a conspiracy for the express purpose of injuring the business of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, on the ground that the policy of the Racine and Mississippi is to lower the rates of fare, it has been decided by the managers of the Racine and Mississippi to accommodate the public at LOWER RATES THAN THEIR ANTAGONISTS OFFER, until they shall desist from their present unjustifiable course. C. A. THOMSON, General Manager R. & M. R. R.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS! Ten Days TO SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (136 Lake and 38 Clark streets,) Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M. TELEGRAMS Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays. EXPRESS CHARGES: Letters weighing ½ oz. or under 1.....$2.50. Letters weighing over 1 oz. [illegible]. The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st. ☞ In all cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid. H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK. The undersigned have connected with their well known Freight Line from Atchison and Nebraska City. A FAST FREIGHT LINE, Which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at as low rates as any responsible line. Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give PERFECT SATISFACTION TO ALL SHIPPERS Either by regular or our fast line. We have this day established Messrs. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, [illegible] Kinzie street, Chicago, our Agents, who are authorized to contract freight to Denver or Mountain City [illegible] STARK, JOHNSON & CO., Mountain City. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, Agents, No. 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Mark goods, "care Parker, Dunn & Co., Atchison, Kansas," and "care Starr, Johnson & Co., Nebraska City."

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY.

In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.

J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the coming year, and will be prepared to Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER, From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons. All freight bills will be required to be settled at the point of destination. Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY. Our first trains will start about the 20TH DAY OF APRIL, Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow. Our terms will be made known upon application to our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents. For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of Lasalle street. JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER And Sail Maker, Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn. SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c. ☞ Made to order at shortest notice. 242 - South Water street, Chicago, Ill. - 242. GEO. F. FOSTER.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES and CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells.) Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as it is all of the best quality and largest and best assortment in the West. Manila and Tarred Rope, Hitching Ropes, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks, COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING, BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bales, SEINE AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Having also a SAIL LOFT, our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS, A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or made to order at the shortest notice. G. HUBBARD. J. A. TURNER. G. B. CARPENTER. ☞ Send for our prices.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS. It is the finest and best SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 78 South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, [illegible] Principal Depot, 56 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. [illegible] A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. ☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Cook & Co., [illegible]

Railroads.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: [illegible] THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. [illegible] CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: [illegible] ☞ Salisbury's Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the Depot. [illegible] J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: MAIL AND EXPRESS: 5.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaching Toledo [illegible]. NEW YORK EXPRESS: 8.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaching Toledo via Air Line at 4.15 P. M. EASTERN EXPRESS: [illegible] DETROIT EXPRESS: [illegible] PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS via Toledo and Cleveland: 5.00 A. M. [illegible] 8.00 P. M. [illegible] All the above trains make regular connections at Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. [illegible] JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup't. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861....Summer Arrangement....1861. On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets: [illegible] HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. [illegible] W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily, as follows: 5:30 A. M. Accommodation. [illegible] FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. [illegible] F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Pass. Agent. [illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 50 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains [illegible] THROUGH TICKETS [illegible] ☞ The Greatest Facilities afforded for the Transportation of Live Stock. [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave [illegible] G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Ticket Agent. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Beloit, and intermediate Lake Points. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible]

THE CITY.

☞ Auction sale of elegant French Plate Mantillas, and Embroidered Jaits, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, by Gilbert Lamprson & Warner, No. 82 Lake street.

GETTING WELL.—Anton Vogel, the German blacksmith injured in the fight at Cooper Joe's on North Clark street on the night before the 4th, is recovering.

ACCIDENT.—On the Fourth, at Calumet Station, R. D. Ferguson, a lad, shot off one of his fingers while celebrating the day with a pistol.

A FAIR DAY'S SHIPMENTS.—By the footings of shipments by lake on Saturday, reducing flour to wheat, it is shown that the total reaches the goodly figure of 484,953 bu. Nearly half a million bushels in some grain.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire, on Saturday afternoon was caused by the partial burning of a two story frame building on the corner of Monroe and Clinton streets. Loss about $200.

THE WEST SIDE UNION DEPOT.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, North Western and other Railroads which contemplate using the Union Depot, have commenced the work of laying the foundation for the same.

SEWER MAIN.—The laying of the sewer on North Pine street is progressing rapidly toward completion, it having been sunk nearly to Chicago Avenue. It has long been needed in that section.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examinations of the High School will occur Monday and Tuesday of next week. The exercises will continue from 9 to 12½ A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—L. L. Bond, Esq., will deliver an address before the Chicago Temperance Legion, at Edward's Chapel, corner Harrison and Halsted streets, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CAPSIZED.—A sail boat was capsized on Friday night off Van Buren street by coming in collision with another craft, spilling several persons into the water. The parties were rescued with no other damage than a good wetting.

SPRING SALES.—Messrs. Wm. M. Rose & Co. announce that on to day, July 8th, they will commence their closing out sale of their entire summer stock without regard to cost. The sales of this well known house are precisely what they are announced, as our shoppers have come to know, and the words "marked down" and "closing out" mean precisely what they say.

THE NATIONAL HYMN.—The Star Spangled Banner, beautifully printed on tinted paper and illustrated from drawing, by Darley, is just published by Jas. G. Gregory. The moderate price should induce every one to purchase the National air in this beautiful shape. Walsh, corner of Madison and Custom House Place, has it. So has McNally.

EXCURSION.—A pleasure excursion to the Lake Superior region is advertised by the Sea Bird, Capt. Blodget, as far as Two Rivers, touching at all the principal intermediate points. The steamer leaves her dock on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Every arrangement for the comfort of the guests is provided, and we doubt not it will prove a fine trip for the lovers of pleasure.

WOMAN FOREVER.—John Quinn's wife, being greatly abused by her husband in his 4th of July spree, entered a complaint against him. It was quite a different matter, however, to come into the Police Court the next day and in cold blood give testimony against him. Mary could not do it. Enough was, however elicited, to secure to Quinn a light warning in the shape of a $5 fine.

COLLIDED AND SUNK.—In the river on Friday, the schooner Laurel collided with the canal boat Cuba, the latter sinking. The boat was loaded with six thousand bushels of corn, consigned to Williams & Hoogstieling, of this city. She lies in about ten feet of water, the deck of her cabin being above water. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The boat can be easily raised and repaired.

BURGLARY ON NORTH CLARK STREET.—About half-past 9 o'clock on Friday night the grocery store of Glickauf, corner of North Clark and Illinois streets, was robbed of between $20 and $30. The party took the till and appropriated the contents, and left the till in the back yard. The burglars are supposed to be two boys, as they were seen, under suspicious circumstances, in the rear of the yard.

A BITER BIT.—One John Mahon, on Saturday, added to the infamy of visiting a notorious den, the meanness of revenging a chance quarrel with the keeper thereof, Mary Bigelow, by a complaint against her in the Police Court. Justice Davis heard John's testimony, and fined the Bigelow woman, and then putting Mary herself on the stand, elicited testimony enough to mulct John in a like sum, so the Court was the richer by a double fine.

TO THE LADIES.—The ladies engaged at the sewing room over McVicker's Theatre, desire to appeal to the ladies of the city to come and help them. There is still much work to be done for the Irish Brigade and the Cairo hospitals. The ladies who have been attending the rooms for the past two months are getting discouraged. They need help instantly. Will not the ladies of the city volunteer their aid, and not permit the burden of the day to rest upon a few?

THE ENGLISH ON THE WAR.—Messrs. Norris & Hyde have received the London Illustrated News, for June 22, containing splendid Views of the Civil War in America, View of Richmond, Charge of Cavalry, at Fairfax Court House, Harper's Ferry, Va., the celebrated horse "Thormanby," winner of the Ascot Cup, and a beautiful colored supplement of Summer Flowers, Voice of the Night, a. d Between the Performances, in oil colors, worthy of a nice frame. Also, London Punch and Weekly Times, Peterson for August, Tactics, Maps of the Seat of War, and all the Illustrated Papers of the week.

ALMOST A FIRE.—On Saturday forenoon, one of the kettles in the lard oil manufactory connected with the I. C. R. R. shops, sprung a leak, and for a few moments threatened to fire the building, which contains some $13,000 worth of oils and materials, independent of the machinery and tools. Having so recently sustained a loss of over $100,000 by the destruction of their shops by fire, the boys are now very cautious, and, headed by Purdy and Morrow, they were promptly on the ground, with their hose attached to the Worthington Safety Force Pump, now constantly in readiness for such an emergency. There is hardly a building in the city of its size, containing more combustible material than this, and but for the promptness of officers and men, it would have been a serious fire.

OPENING EXCURSION OVER THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.—On next Wednesday, July 10th, there will be a formal opening of this important railway communication. The officers of the various roads interested in the "Air Line" have invited a large number of guests to participate in the pleasures of the day. The excursion train will leave Chicago at 7 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, arriving at Cincinnati at about 6 in the evening, making the trip in eleven hours. A committee of the City Council and the Chamber of Commerce will take charge of the excursionists while they remain in that city. The following will be the programme provided for their enjoyment:

Thursday morning, July 11, at 8 o'clock, a special complimentary train will be run on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, to convey the excursion party to Spring Grove Cemetery, returning to the city at 12, M.

8 P. M., same day, the Mayor, City Council, and Board of Trade of Chicago, will be [illegible] the Mayor, City Council and [illegible] of Cincinnati, at the Chamber [illegible]

[illegible] afternoon, carriages will be [illegible] of Commerce' for a trip [illegible] to afford an opportunity to [illegible] may wish to see the suburbs of [illegible]

[illegible] and 8 P. M. same evening, excursion [illegible] and the U. S. Barracks, at Newport, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, and will [illegible] the grand dress parade.

On Friday morning, July 12, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, the Mercantile Library Rooms and Pike's Opera House, will be open to the [illegible]

In the afternoon of Friday, at 3 o'clock, a [illegible] will leave on the Little Miami Railroad, for Morrow, for excursionists to Clifton, Glendale and Spring Grove Cemetery. At 7 P. M.

[illegible] will leave the [illegible] A. M. train of Saturday.

Details of the Bull Fight and its Appurtenances.

Certain private enterprises are very closely identified with general public interests, and none more so than the first class temperance hotel establishments which give a character to life in our American cities. These hotels are peculiarly our national institution, and their erection and keeping have taken a prominent place among our fine arts. To "keep a hotel" has become a phrase epitomizing a vast amount of sagacity, forethought, taste, generosity, hospitality, and good judgment. It is not every man who "can keep a hotel," and those to whom this gift is awarded receive and deserve high commendation.

Among the chief incidents of a year, than which none closer in money matters has been in our city, early in the "Battle Summer," when the war on rebels and "stump-tail" banks had deranged business and given a new aspect to our ordinarily brisk city life, it will be long remembered in the annals of this period, that, despite all outward and disheartening circumstances, the beautiful and complete hotel establishment, the new SHERMAN HOUSE, was finished and put in full commission.

Not many years ago, as we reckon years in Chicago, of a party entering the city *by stage*, an elderly lady was asked where she intended to stop. Said the thrifty and economic dame, "Those who are grand will go to the Sherman House, but the — is good enough for me." But the times progressed. A railroad came, and then another, and another, until from her centre Chicago sent out and received her teeming freight and passenger trains, to and from, all throughout the Northwest. She grew and made wide her borders, and in her progress the Sherman House, once the haunt of "those who were grand," to use the old lady's phrase, fell behind in the list of hotels, and became second class.

One advantage remained to the old Sherman house, its newer and more pretentious rivals could not cope with—position. Its location was par excellence the best in the city. Fronting on the public square, almost equally convenient of access from the three Divisions, this was something that was not easily overtopped.

Hon. F. C. Sherman isn't an old man, not by no means. You may search throughout our list of active citizens, and you shall not see him surpassed among our live men, and yet he has seen one five-story hotel he has built grow old, "as a tale that is told," and then, even in a time when trade grew sluggish in its characters, and business men looked blankly at one another, and the notes of war came—first pattering, then outpocket—just at that time Mr. Sherman had the enterprise, the sagacity, and what was more important, the capital, to avail himself of the low rates of labor and material, and replace the structure he had seen grow old with a hotel the finest in the Northwest.

Every city depends much for its character abroad upon the first impressions made upon its visitors by its hotels, and in this respect the opening and inauguration of the New Sherman House becomes an important local event, well worthy the attention of journalists. That our citizens recognise it as such is amply attested by the fact that as we write, the whole vast pile, over the way from our office, is for the first time brilliantly lighted up through all its stories, while from the open windows issue pleasantly upon the summer evening air the hum of voices, and the notes of song, as our citizens and their dames, in eager and pleased throngs press in every direction through the great establishment, admiring its apartments, testing the grand pianos of the parlors, and making every story vocal with their presence. It is estimated that from seven to eight thousand people have visited the New Sherman on this its opening day, since 9 o'clock A. M.

But these, large as the number is, are only a small share of the number who are interested to know of the Sherman and its chief characteristics, standing as it does the representative of half a million dollars in value. For these others, a brief description will be better than nothing, and is due from us.

And just here we furnish the fact that the Sherman, constructed of its finest of building stones stands over against a building, the Court House, built not a decade since of stone brought from Lockport, New York, because in the view of the builders of that day *Illinois* had no suitable dimension stone for a public edifice. Thisk of that and then admire the Athens marble brought hither twenty short miles by canal boat from inexhaustible quarries.

The first of May, 1860, saw the first attack for demolition opened upon the old Sherman House, and though strongly built, it melted away like a card castle under the large force of workmen employed. In the work of destruction, as in the subsequent processes of erection, Mr. Sherman was everywhere the careful supervisor and superintendent. No material was wasted that could be used in reconstruction, none lost that could prove of value in the new structure. Vast mounds of old bricks were built along the sidewalks of the fronts, immense piles of lumber, culled out for a new use, were stored ready to hand, and when all was cleared away, and the broad foundation stones deeply laid, all the livelong summer the great pile went steadily up. It was all enclosed by the time winter set in, and when Spring opened the present year, the completion of its interior was commenced. It was finished last week. Now for a few figures. Numerical details are dry, with the thermometer in the nineties. Those of our readers who desire can skip them here. We choose to give them place.

The new Sherman House is six stories high fronting 180 feet on South Clark, by 150 feet on Randolph street, the latter overlooking the Public Square. Beneath the whole building are lofty and dry basements and cellars, well-lighted and admirable for business purposes on the street fronts. The material is principally brick, with marble trimmings in style plain, yet with sufficient character to answer the purposes of art, in which it stands classed as handsome and appropriate for its class of structures. A bold and striking cornice gives excellent effect to both fronts. The entire cost of the building is a little over $300,000, or with the land $350,000. The furniture and appointments swells the sum to a grand total of over $450,000.

In the erection and furnishing of the building the following details have entered:

Brick	3,000,000
Rough stone, cubic feet	50,000
Stone flagging, superficial feet	15,000
Cut stone, surface feet	20,000
Tredelated marble, ft	6,000
Plumber's lead and solder, tons	25
Gas pipes, lineal feet	1,500
Steam pipes, do	21,000
Cast iron work, tons	175
Timber and lumber, ft	2,500,000
Plate Glass, sup. feet	4,000
Cylinder, do	48,000
Bell wire, feet	30,000
Speaking tube, do	900
Carpets, yds	10,000

The portico of the principal entrance on Clark street, occupying 94 feet front and two stories high, is supported by four marble columns and Antæus, with richly foliated composite capitals, upon which rest a rich entablature, cornice and balcony.

There is also a separate ingress for ladies on Clark street. Also a main entrance on Randolph street. The main story of ground being occupied principally for stores on the two street fronts, they have been finished with open fronts of ornamental cast iron panels faced columns, separated every 40 feet by heavy marble piers vermiculated faces and rustic points. The iron columns have rich carved capitals and semicircle arches and spandrells supporting the friese and cornice of the store fronts upon which rests an iron balcony extending entirely the length of both fronts. Both street fronts are divided into three sections. The corners and divisions are finished with heavy rustic drains, by the means of which the fronts have a more graceful proportion than it would otherwise have been. The cornice is also divided into sections and finish varied at the corner sections, which are decorated with bold lions' heads, neatly carved, whilst the middle sections are finished in the same general style of detail, omitting the carved faces. The upper line of the building and the dirle sions of the fronts, contribute to the general impression of grandiuleus and classic beauty which the structure leaves upon the mind.

Passing through the various entrances before mentioned, the main floor of the house is reached by easy flights of marble stairways, the principal flight of which is from Clark street, and undoubtedly excels anything of the kind in any hotel in this country. The landings of the various stairways are all in full view of the business office, which is located directly in front of the principal entrance from Clark street, and recedes from the side of the spacious business exchange, leaving a clear space in middle of 31 feet, broken only by the stairways near the ends of the rotunda, one flight of which is for the ladies and the other for gentlemen, both leading directly to the upper stories, and made of oak. There is also a private entrance from Couch place through an arch way which leads to the open court. This entrance is designed that invalids or infirm persons in opposition to convey guests from one floor to another, and thereby obviating the objections to going up long flights of stairs. The main stairways, however, are rendered very easy, as they have two rests between the floors. There are also two separate flights of servants' stairways, extending the entire height of the building, making four separate flights from the bottom to the top of the building, and six flights part of the way up.

From the main reception hall there are three spacious corridors, two of which lead directly to the main dining room, 40x100 feet, ladies' ordinary, 35x80 feet, private dining and breakfast rooms, 30x60 feet, one to the public bar and smoking and servant room, 40x50 feet, through which you pass to the billiard room on the floor above, 40x80 feet, containing ten tables. Besides the rooms on the main floor above mentioned, there is a ladies' reception room, directly at the landing of this, with dressing room adjoining, all particularly fitted up for the convenience of ladies alighting from dusty cars or carriages. Adjoining this reception room is a large private reading room for ladies; also, a large public parlor for ladies, 25x40 feet, opening out from which is a ladies' inclosed observation balcony, which is finished over the principal entrance on Clark street, projecting five feet over the sidewalk and eight feet back into the building, forming a room 13x20 feet, which is lighted on the front, sides and interior, and gives a full view up and down Clark street, as well as a full view into the main business hall, affording a fine opportunity of viewing the busy and enlivening scenes on one of our principal thoroughfares.

Gentlemen's Conversation Parlor, 20x40; do Reading and Writing Room, all fronting on Clark street. On this floor is the proprietor's private office, a general wash room for gentlemen, a coat room appropriately fitted up for coats. Packages and umbrellas can be safely deposited, also a safe built into the walls of the business office. Telegraph office, News stand, and two large, spacious parlors for guests requiring business accommodations on the main floor, one of which has a large bedroom, bath, and dressing room attached. Also on the same floor, and in rear of the main dining room, are the carving room, 10x40 feet, kitchen, 22x60 feet, dish room, 20x22 feet, silver, glass, china, and fruit closets. The main kitchen is supplied with one of the most complete sets of European cooking ranges, roasters, broilers, and toast and hot cake bakers that can be found in any hotel in the country, which were furnished by the celebrated house of Bramhall, Dane & Co., of New York; also large copper steam vegetable, fish and meat boilers.

The main ranges 28 feet long, arranged with canopies, formed so as to catch the gasses from the various cooking, which are connected with large funnels leading directly to the large, open ventilator which leads directly to the top of the building, 90 feet high. This ventilator is very large and open at the bottom, also arranged so as to receive the surplus heat and other fumes of the kitchen and conduct them entirely out free to the top of the building, thereby preventing the escape into other parts of the house.

The roasting is to be done before an open grate coal fire and the spits are turned by a small steam engine set in the kitchen, which secures a fine even roast on all sides.

The carving table is made entirely of iron, twenty feet long, with fifteen enameled carving dishes for meats and gravies, all kept hot by steam. Hot cupboards for plates are also arranged in the carving room, so that in no instance need there be any reasonable excuse for serving cold dishes or meats.

All other culinary departments are arranged on the ground floor, below the dining room—such as the scullery, main store room, confectionery and bake rooms, laundry, drying, ironing and airing rooms, servants' dining room, private servants' dining room, together with all the necessary appliances for each and every part, well fitted up.

In the basement, directly below the last named apartments, are arranged large refrigerators with extensive rooms attached for curing meats, and keeping milk, butter and fruit cool, all thoroughly ventilated. Also fuel rooms, vegetable and wine cellars, engine, boiler and steam force and fire pump, rooms and machinery for driving the steam car and other machinery of the House.

All merchandise of every description is received on Couch Place, where the scales are arranged for weighing and inspecting by the Receiver, in large and small amounts, before he certifies to the bills for payment.

The first floor above the main Hotel is divided on Clark and Randolph streets, into suits of family rooms, parlors 16x25 feet, bed rooms each side, with baths and dressing rooms attached, large sized, and fitted up with all the modern improvements. Each room the roughly ventilated.

The rooms on Couch Place, rear and open courts, are divided into suits of rooms, good sized—20 feet deep, part with two windows each, and part with only one. Water is introduced into each chamber, and all the rooms are light and available.

The next floor above is divided into suites of rooms quite similar to the one just described, with water introduced and arranged in the same way.

The fifth and sixth floors are divided mainly into the same sized and suits of rooms; water, however, is only introduced on the fifth floor.

All the corridors are large, 7, 8, and 10 feet wide, well-ventilated and lighted. Nearly every room in the building, large or small, is furnished with open fire-grates and mantles. The stories are high, 16, 12, 11, 10, and 10 feet between joints. The 7th floor is all separate and away from the guests' portion of the House. The floors are nearly all deadened and corridors carpeted, so that the movements on one floor cannot disturb those of another floor.

To the following named firms and persons is credit due for these splendid results:

CONTRACTORS.

Architect and Superintendent	W. W. Boyington.
Masons	Ackerman & Co., Peter Reed.
Stucco, &c	White, Thomas & Co.
Joiner work	Ballard & Wilcox.
Cut Stone	W. T. Dunkman & Co.
Flagging	Cook & Co.
Marbles, &c	Scharaman & Meilick.
Painting, &c	T. R. Wood & Co.
Fresco	Jayne & Almini.
Bronze Fittings, &c	Walworth, Hubbard & Co.
Plumber's work	John Hasbrouck.
Bell Hanging	D. A. Post.
Gas Fittings	E. L. Comly.
Iron Work	Boston & Co.
Stairs	Smale & Bro's.
Roofing	Barrett, Arnold & Co.
Heavy Furnishing	Lawrence, Wilde & Co.
Scales	Fairbanks & Greenleaf.

With this detail, the building stands complete, and we are sure it will give our city readers satisfaction to notice that Mr. Sherman has not had, nor has he taken occasion to go abroad to find his contractors for the larger share of his outlay. The last named firm, Messrs. Lawrence, Wilde & Co., a leading and old established Boston House, have in their contract, put in carpets, furniture, upholstery, mirrors, (these last at a cost of $20,000,) and kitchen and table wares, all of a rich and excellent style and quality.

The eight elegant stores on Clark street, are occupied by Thayer, Druggist; New York and Erie R. R. ticket office; Brewster, Hatter; Daniels, Cigars and Tobacco; Michigan Southern R. R. ticket office; Sloats' Sewing Machines; Alexander & Co., Bankers; Singer's Sewing Machine depot. The four stores on Randolph have as present occupants, the Cincinnati Air Line R. R. Co.; and Giovani Franz, Hair Dresser. In the basement, among other business places, lovers of lager and fine Rhine wines will find Best & Co. with their saloons and wine vaults.

Now we come to the live occupants and managers of the establishment, and we have done. Perhaps ere this our readers have already deserted us. We think, however, they will follow us to the ending of learning, as we shall assure them, that the Sherman is in safe quiet hands.

Messrs. Roberts & Sherman, the latter a son of the proprietor, are the lessees. P. B. Roberts is a successful railroad man, recently from Peoria. They have connected with its management Samuel Hawk, Esq., late of the Richmond, who can keep a hotel, and W. S. Hughes, of liberal and successful experience in the same direction, in hotels at Cape May and Philadelphia. These gentlemen are assisted by Messrs. Kellogg of Peoria, and Rice of Albany.

So passes into its place in history, and into its rank among the institutions of this city, the new Sherman House. Long may it ware.

NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Commencement Exercises of the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, took places on Monday and Tuesday of the present week. The graduating were: Martha J. Shannon, Freeport; Mary E. Brandon, Evanston; Isabella Milner, Chicago; Lydia H. Howe, Chicago; Celia R. Stow, Chicago; Louisa S. Bragdon, Evanston. The Floral Concert took place on Monday evening. The Annual Address was delivered by Rev. W. McKaig, of Peoria. On Tuesday evening the Alumnæ Exercises, with the Annual Poem, by Miss E. J. Eddy, of Indianapolis, occured on Wednesday evening. The whole list of exercises were of an excellent order, and elicited high praise among the many friends of the Institution in attendance.

Movement of the Troops.

Movement Hindered, July 6, 1861.

In monetary circles there is nothing worthy of particular mention. Gold continues in good demand by produce dealers at ¼@¾ per cent. premium for currency, and ½@¾ per cent. premium for N. Y. exchange bills. The General Government is very comfortable.

We understand that some of the money brokers to-day were cheerfully the bills of the Bank of Upper Canada, by refusing to take them, unless a ¼ discount of 3 per cent. in accordance with the law we mentioned to announce that hours. Chapman & Lechler, produce dealers, will redeem them in gold at 1 per cent., or receive them in exchange for other currency at par. Our Canadian merchants have great confidence in the ability of this bank to redeem every dollar of its circulation in gold at any time; and we are assured that the bills will buy N. Y. exchange in Buffalo at ¼ per cent.

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.—The N. Y. *Independent* of this week reviews the money market as follows:

There are no changes in the money market. The ample supply meets with no opportunity for its safe and profitable employment. Loans can be obtained by leading houses at call at 4@5 ₱ cent.

The note brokers confine their business almost to extended and suspended notes, which sell at high rates.

There is very little other paper offering of first-class character, but it can be sold at low rates—5@7 ₱ cent., short dates to medium, and 9 ₱ cent. for six months.

Foreign exchange is dull. The importers are not buying, and the exchange houses deal mostly with one another while buying the commercial paper offered. Bankers' 60-day sterling sells at 108¾, and good commercial bills at about 108 or a little under. Financial circles have their attention absorbed by the approaching new tariff and new taxes, and are not a little at sea about what the new Imposition of duties and taxes will be. Every one has his peculiar notions, and many are advocating measures which will defeat the object in view. It is idle to speculate now, as before the current week expires we shall have before us the views of the Executive on the subject.

The receipts of specie have been large during the past week, principally from Europe, including a million from California.

The banks hold now 42 to 43 millions of specie—while the bank loans are running down.

It is stated that the failures among the dry goods houses are 30 to 40 per cent. only of the ordinary number—not including the shopkeepers that have got extensions; but the number of those getting an extension of credit much exceeds the number of failures. These extensions will mostly be duly met. As we have already stated, confidence is great enough to induce a lively business in the extended dates among the brokers. Such houses ought not to be classed as failures.

NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.—The following are to-day's quotations of the New York stock market:

	First Board.
New York Central	91½
Galena	81¾
Rock Island	68¾
Mich. Southern, 1st	70
Illinois Central	85¾
Erie	20¾
Cleveland and Toledo	34
Tennessee 6s	59
Missouri 6s	58
Virginia 6s	66
North Carolina 6s	50¾

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 6, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, Wh't, bris	bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
By Canal	22	9913	69756	507	....	....
C. & A. R. R.	600	20000	11000	....	3800	33
C. & R. I. R. R.	200	1000	10000	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1000	6000	20000	1000	....	....
C. B. & C. R. R.	1410	4000	24000	....	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	....	5073	37000	....	100
Total	3232	41783	139829	38507	3800	133

	Flour, bris	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
To Buffalo	1800	60528	226935	32800	6000	....
To Oswego	....	32000	47800	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	....	13000	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	....	13400	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	870	5000	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	1000	5000	92	....	....	....
Total	3670	115028	319907	32800	6000	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JULY 5.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	284,000	Flour, bris	48	
Shingles, no	20,000	Coal, tons	127	
Lath, no	20,000	Shipments.		
Staves, no	100,000	Flour, bris	2,895	
Fish, bbls	1,400	Wheat, bu	14,398	
Salt, bris	900	Corn, bu	104,100	
Wood, cds	406	Oats, bu	30,000	
Hides, no	1,940	Barley, bu	14,398	
Fruits, boxes	50	Broom corn, lbs	85	

The receipts to-day included 3,898 bris flour, 41,782 bu wheat, and 107,290 bu corn. The shipments were heavy—embracing 3,000 bris flour, 115,096 bu wheat, 319,807 bu corn, 28,800 bu oats, and 6,000 bu rye—equal, in all, to 484,953 bushels, which are the heaviest shipments in any one day this season.

The *Great Eastern*, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., was telegraphed off Farther Point to-day, reporting breadstuffs firmer; provisions steady.

The general markets to-day were active, and rather a better tone prevailed. The demand for flour was limited, but there was no material change in the market, about 800 bris having changed hands, at $3 25@3 40 for good to choice extras, and $3 00 for superfine. There was an improved demand for wheat, both by Eastern and Canada buyers, and the market advanced 1c@1¼c ₱ bu—with sales of about 75,000 bu, at 88@89c for No. 2 Spring and 86@86c for No. 3. The steamer's news was not received early enough to affect sales, but under its influence the market closed firm. The market for Corn was active and steady for Mixed in store; but Canal Mixed was dull, and holders had to submit to a decline of ¼@1c per bushel. Also: 150,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 30@30c for Canal Mixed afloat; 30¾@32c for mixed in store; and 16¼@17c for Rejected in store. Owing to the uncertainty of old receipts drawing sound corn from store, holders had to sell them at a depreciation of 1c per bushel. Shippers averring that the weather would not deliver anything but rotted corn for them, and that they attempt to justify such action by the resolutions recently passed by the Directors of the Board of Trade in relation to this subject. Whether the Directors intended that their resolutions would benefit the warehousemen at the expense of the receivers and owners of grain, is a question on which there are differences of opinion; but the direct result of it has unquestionably been prejudicial to the interests of the latter. Oats were in good demand and firm at 13c in store. Rye and Barley were neglected. Highwines were dull, with sales at 19½@19½c.

There has been some inquiry for Mess Pork to-day, and a much better feeling prevails among holders. There were rumors of heavy sales at $14.50, but the only authenticated transactions were 200 bris city mess at $14.25—subject to inspection, and 100 bris country mess at $13 25@13 50 ₱ bbl. The stock of Mess Pork in Cincinnati is stated at only 7,000 bris, and as there is little or none in St. Louis, Milwaukie and other points, Chicago and Cincinnati are the only Western markets where the East or Canada can look for supplies.

Freights were steady and less active—the engagements being at 8c for wheat in bulk to Kingston, 9c for Corn to Oswego, and 5½c for corn to Buffalo.

CANAL REPORTS.—In consequences of the appointment of a new Canal Collector at Bridgeport, we go to press without the list of arrivals and clearances.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

There is a fair but limited business doing. The sales reported for June exceed, with some commission houses, those for May, but this is chiefly in consequence of the large demand for military goods. Jobbers confine their purchases to what are for cash or very short credit—three to four months. Seasonable goods are selling with more activity, and at steady though low prices. The retail trade is better for the moment. Manufacturers are contracting their supplies still further, except of soldier's clothing, which is likely to be produced in oversupply. It is a cash article, which dealers will buy freely. In cotton staple goods there is little doing, and the factories are reducing their manufactures, so that there will be only a moderate supply in the fall. Drills and brown goods generally are wanted for export, and prices of all cotton goods are firm. The California demand is still active. In woolens, the army demand is the principal; but fine fancy cassimeres are much wanted, and heavy goods for the California market. Satinets and doeskins sell tightly. Woolens are more dependent upon than cottons, as the raw article is declining in value. The new clip of wool does not as I really, and what is sold is at 15 to 20 cent. decline from last year's prices. This decline is not sufficient to induce manufacturers to buy and produce goods in the present state of things. Farmers had better accept what is offered now, or they will be obliged to accept much less by-and-by.

In fur-ign goods there is scarcely a ripple of activity. Low gray dress goods are in request, but are scarce; and there are mention sales of ribbons at low prices. Silks and millinery goods are inactive. Neither are the clothiers buying their usual fall lines. Woolens are heavy in price except for gray blankets. Importations are extremely light; and there is no immediate making for fall importation. The trade seems disposed to limit credits in future to six months, thinest to California, which is eight months. Such are to be given. But this resolution, made in the sickness of trade, will soon, it is thought, be forgotten when trade recovers and re-employs a buoyancy of health.—*Independent*, 4th.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

MONTREAL, July 4.—Flour steady; receipts light; fresh ground No. 1 in good request at $4 15@4 20. Wheat dull; small stocks of Canada spring at 90c @ $1; and Chicago No. 1 spring at 85c. Produce dull and declining; included for flour, and sold for grain, to Liverpool and the Clyde, 9-6d@9-3d to London, 8s. Sugars quiet; bank 60 days on London at ¼@½ premium; private 4@5 per cent.

FLOUR IN PHILADELPHIA.—July 5.—There is no quotable change in flour, and a limited inquiry to note both for shipment and home use. Holders generally are free sellers, and the market is dull, and prices very irregular and in favor of the buyers, who come forward slowly. Some 800 barrels sold at $3 75 for superfine flour, and $4 @4 50@4 50 for superfine do., including 400 bbls western extra family at $4 75@5, and 300 bbls good Pennsylvania extra family at $5 37½. Rye flour are buying to a limited extent within the above range of prices for superfine and extras; $3 25 to $3 75 for family, and 90@95 for 9 barrel for fancy brands, as to quality. The receipts are fair, and the market closed very inactive. The arrivals for the day are 2,593 barrels flour, 6,668 bushels wheat, 1,064 bushels corn, 600 bushels rye, and 200 bushels oats.

NEW YORK FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET BY MAIL.—The N. Y. *Shipping List* of Thursday gives the following review of the market for the three days previous:

FLOUR.—The market for State and western flour remained without essential change on Saturday and Monday, but the European advices per steamer Arabia, which arrived at this port on Monday afternoon, were of an unfavorable character, and exercised a very depressing influence on Tuesday morning, when prices declined materially. The transactions during the three days have been limited in variety, however, amounting to 23,350 bris

Latest Foreign Markets.

[PER GREAT EASTERN.] LONDON, June 28.

Funds firm. Cereals advanced ¼. Board of Trade returns show an increase of exports over May last. Consumption active.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, June 26.—Weather favorable for crops. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and R. S & Co. quote flour quiet at 24 6d@28 6d. Wheat steady, to last dates, and more inquiry; red 10s6d@12s; white 12s@13s4d. Corn steady; mixed 25s; yellow 25s@25s6d; white 25s@25s6d, firm. Pork steady. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and nominal. Sugar steady. Rice quiet. Coffee quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs declining. Wheat dull and 1@2s lower for inferior and medium qualities. Red quiet. Consols 93¼@93¾. Illinois Central shares at 40@42 discount. Erie shares 21@22. N. Y. Canals 60. Money Market—Consols 93¼@93¾.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....July 6.

Str *Lady Franklin*, Hickey, St. Joseph, 50 bxs fish, 90 bris flour, 8,000 ₱ Elbow.

Prop Barber, Brown, Grand River, 107 m lumber.

Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, lot mdse.

Prop Edith, Hunt, Goderich, 700 bxs fruit, 900 hf bris fish, 565 bs hides, lot mdse.

Bark Waverly, Gisis, Grand Haven, 175 cds wood.

Bark Water Witch, Moreland, Kingston, 9 tons stone.

Brig *Montana*, Ballentine, Buffalo, 350 m lumber.

Brig Mitchell, Hutchinson, Green Bay, 140 m lumber.

Schr Scherer, Schoolbeim, Muskegon, 2,000 pickets, 90 m lumber.

Schr Sunbury, Frey, Milwaukee.

Schr Magnet, Palmer, Muskegon, 72 m lumber, 13 m lath.

Schr Wallace, Lawrence, Muskegon, 250 m shingles, 105 m staves.

Schr Merrimac, Snow, Oswego, 400 bris salt.

Schr Ontario, Bisbee, Oswego, 200 bris salt.

Schr Calcutta, Long, South Pier, 75 cds wood.

Schr W B Hall, Tucker, Presque Isle, 137 tons coal.

Schr Odin, Walker, Manistee, 100 m lumber.

Schr Hibbard, Carle, Port Washington, 100 cds wood.

Schr Delos DeWolf, Tooney, Oswego, 700 bris plaster.

Schr Jackson, Charberry, Grand River, 75 m lumber, 120 m shingles, 30 m lath.

Schr Jefferson, Bullock, Holland, 80 cds wood.

Schr Trowbridge, Colne, Milwaukee.

CLEARED.....July 6.

Stmr Minnesota, Mead, Buffalo, 20,000 bu oats, 100 bbls tobacco.

Stmr Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, 19 tons mdse, lot household goods.

Prop Barber, Brown, Grand River, 25 bris flour.

Prop Wisconsin, Gardner, Buffalo, 2,000 bris flour, 2,000 pigs lead, 600 bris flour, 19 tons mdse.

Prop Prairie State, Miller, Ogdensburgh, 5,000 bu corn, 1,000 bris flour, 100 bris high wines.

Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn, 75 bbls tobacco, 3,000 bris flour, 300 bris high wines and mdse.

Bark Invincible, Bonney, Buffalo, 30,180 bu corn.

Bark Waverly, Gisis, Kingston, 14,400 bu wheat.

Bark Danube, Lynn, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.

Brig Robert Burns, Grand, Buffalo 19,000 do.

Brig Troy, Hall, do 20,000 do.

Brig Hollister, Baker, do 16,000 do bu ry.

Brig Fanny Gardner, Sullivan, Buffalo 13,000 bu corn.

Schr Mitchell, Hutchinson, Green Bay.

Schr Magnet, Palmer, Muskegon, 72 m lumber, 13 m lath.

Schr Carson, Minch, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.

Schr Sawyer, Schoolbeim, Muskegon.

Schr Star of the East, Hall, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.

Schr David Jod, Rice, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.

Schr Gregory, Gray, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.

Schr Empress, Gilbert, Ogdensburgh, 12,000 bu wheat.

Schr Travis, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.

Schr Fayette Brown, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.

Schr Charlotte Dean, Harrell, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.

Schr Mediterranean, Moody, Buffalo, 13,000 bu wheat.

Schr Ocean Wave, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.

Schr Calista, Smith, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn.

Schr Africa, Smith, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn.

Schr Joseph Grant, Hender